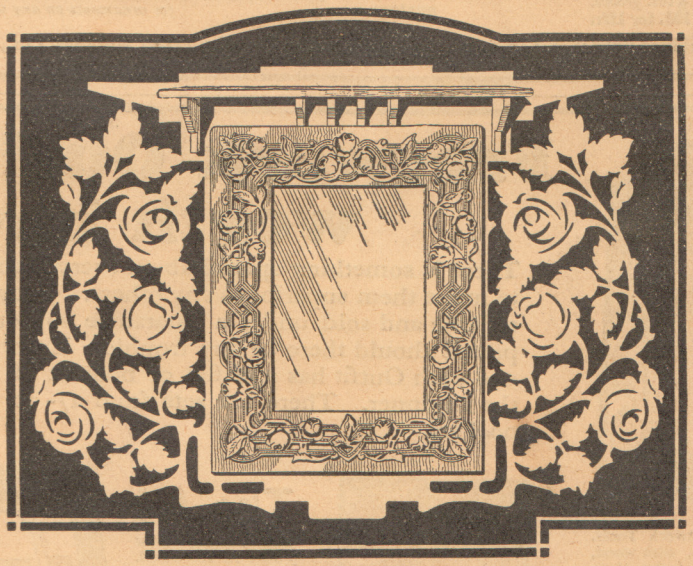
Hobbies WEEKLY

GIFT DESIGN FOR THIS "ROSE" PICTURE FRAME



And Articles on a dozen pastimes for every handyman

2D.

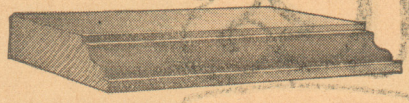
September 28th. 1935

Vol. 80. No. 2084

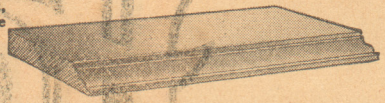
THE FRETWORKER'S AND HOME CRAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL

MOULDING for the woodworker

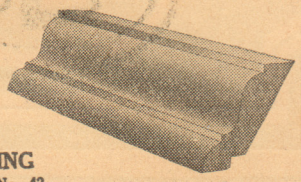
These are just the mouldings which the amateur carpenter needs. The base moulding and corner moulding are used in building up gramophone and wireless speakers and cabinets. The angle moulding No. 300, etc. is to cover bad corners, whilst No. 303 is as a cover moulding or drop ornament under an overhang. All are well cut, but quite cheap in price and suitable for any class of work.



BASE MOULDING... 2ins. wide, $\frac{3}{8}$in. thick.. **No. 41.**
OAK, 3½d. per foot. HAZEL PINE, 3d. per foot.



BASE MOULDING... 1½ins. wide, ¼in. thick **No. 42.**
HAZEL PINE Price 1½d. per foot.



MOULDING No. 303 Hazel Pine

¾in.	--	1½d. per ft.	1/3 per doz.
1in.	--	2d. „ „	1/9 „ „
1¼in.	--	2½d. „ „	2/3 „ „

Postage Extra.

GROOVED MOULDING

For cut-out calendars and statuettes. In light wood with ⅛ins. or $\frac{3}{16}$ins. groove.
1d. per ft. 10d. for 12ft.

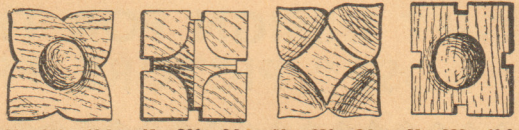
No. 300. — ¼in. Sides. Price 3d. ft. 2/6 doz. ft.

No. 301. — ½in. Sides. Price 2d. ft. 1/9 doz. ft.

No. 302. — ¼in. Sides. Price 1½d. ft. 1/3 doz. ft.

Give Reference Number when you order and include return postage.

CORNICE MOULDING
2ins. wide, ½in. thick **No. 43.**
HAZEL PINE, Price 3d. per ft.



No. 230.—1½d. **No. 231.—2d.** **No. 229.—2d.** **No. 228.—1½d.**

All these rosettes are in beech and measure 1⅝in. square. Suitable for ornaments on any work.

Obtainable from Hobbies branches or agents everywhere. Or by post from Hobbies Ltd., Dereham, Norfolk

The Ensign set of Fretwork Tools.
4/6 Useful range, with wood, design and instructions complete.
Post 9d.

Illustrated List FREE from Hobbies Ltd., Dereham or any of their official branches. Send for the nearest address.

HOBBIES Ltd.,
DEREHAM NORFOLK

Branches in London, Glasgow, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, Sheffield, Brighton and Southampton. Agencies everywhere.

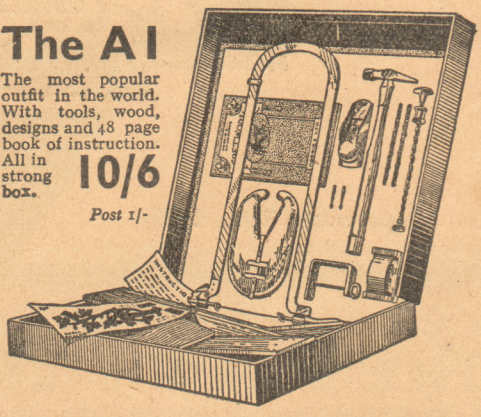
Fretwork Outfits worth having!

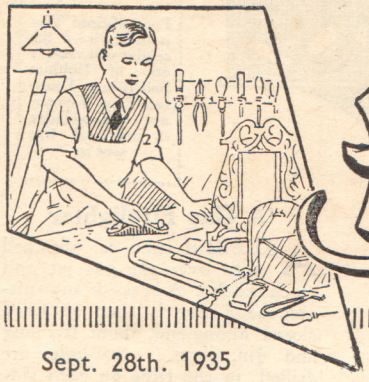
There is something special about every Hobbies set of tools to make them superior to any others. They are thoroughly reliable and sold under a guarantee so you get them replaced should there be any trouble. Every tool is British and each Outfit has a leaflet or booklet of instructions for the beginner. There are sets from 1/- to 45/- to suit all pockets.

Two cheap cards of fretwork tools. The H1, as illustrated, is 1/6 and the H2, 2/6. Postage 6d. extra on either. Hurry for these!

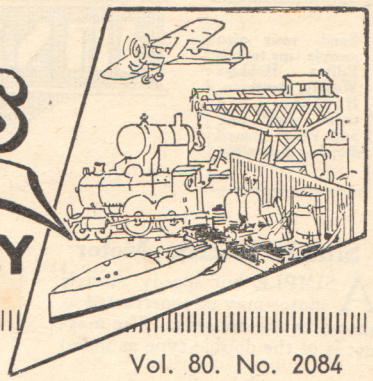
The A1

The most popular outfit in the world. With tools, wood, designs and 48 page book of instruction. All in strong box.
10/6
Post 1/-





Hobbies WEEKLY



Sept. 28th. 1935 Vol. 80. No. 2084

The Editor's Notes

LAST week I told you about the novel League Football table which was coming and now you have seen it, am sure you will all want to make it up. Then when you take off the results on Saturday evenings, you can afterwards put the teams in the proper positions on the Board and so see at a glance where they stand. Remember, too, many of your friends will be prepared to buy one from you.

TWO notes this week from readers anxious to form Hobbies League Clubs in their district. Anyone living round about should certainly get along to the addresses given to make pals with other Hobbyites. One is G. V. Haylock of 28 Longlands Rd., Sidcup, Kent, and the other is K. Gledhill of West Kirby, 309 Skircoat Green Rd., Halifax.

I EXPECT most readers will have received by now the annual Gift Design sent out to mark the opening of the real fretwork season by Hobbies Ltd. This design forms the subject of a competition in which a large number of prizes are offered in two sections. Readers who have not had the Design can get it free on request. A separate Competition is arranged for Overseas readers, many of whom will receive particulars very soon, if they have not already done so.

HERE is a note which came from Brazil recently. I am printing it because the idea is of interest and just shows the ingenuity of some of our workers —"When making the cocktail cabinet described in Hobbies Weekly, I cut the carved legs with no difficulty whatsoever on one of your Gem machines. Since these were of 1½in. square cedar I consider it speaks well for the Gem. I made an oversize pitman so the frame would rise sufficiently to clear the wood above. That was all that was necessary. Also, being rather tall, I have mounted the top part of my machine on a table with a long pitman to the driving part below and this obviates a lot of back bending." A machine is the thing to make money with!

HOW time rolls on! This is the last issue of another volume, and I am busy preparing the Index so you can get your copies bound up. It will, I hope, be in the hands of the printers within a day or two, so copies should be on sale in about a week or ten days. You have no idea, unless you use one, how much time can be saved by having an Index for your copies handy! They cost only 4½d. post free and are well worth it—even if you do not have your copies bound. Full particulars will appear later, in our advertising columns.

JUST one more word! There's something very special being 'hatched' for you. Keep a sharp look out for another announcement because I know every reader will be interested. More later, then.

THE prizewinners in the August Photographic Competition are announced on page 616. This was the last contest of the season, but I am having a few more articles on photography because I find it is so popular amongst our readers. There is really no need to put your camera away just because the summer is over, for there are interesting subjects in winter.

The Editor

CONTENTS

GIFT DESIGN CHART The "Rose" Picture Frame

Hints and Tips 602
The "Rose" Frame Instructions 603
Football League Table Board 605
Reader's Money Making Methods 606
A Home Made Settee 607
An Electric Lamp Holder 609
An Ornamental Corner Stand 610
Football Board Patterns 612/3
Photography (Use of Colour Plates) 615
Film Notes 617
Automatic Film Developer 618
The Parts of an Aeroplane 620
The League Correspondence Club 621
Stamp Collecting (Some Catalogue Terms) .. 623

Next Week's Design—Corner Cabinet Table

All Correspondence should be addressed to: The Editor, Hobbies Weekly, Dereham, Norfolk, and a stamp enclosed if a reply is required. Particulars of Subscription rates, Publishing, Advertising, etc. will be found on cover iii.

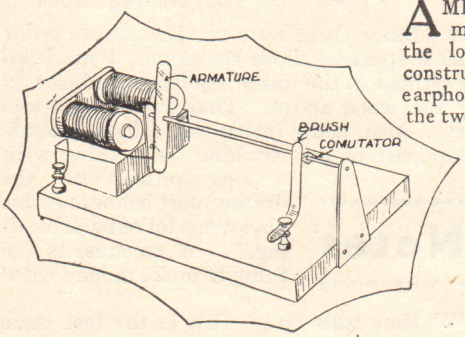
Send your own simple tips to The Editor, Hobbies Weekly, Dereham, Norfolk. Keep them short and add rough pencil sketches if possible.

HINTS AND TIPS

For original Tips published the sender will receive one of Hobbies Self-filling Fountain Pens. We cannot acknowledge or print all tips sent in.

Simple Electric Motor

A SIMPLE but speedy electric motor may be constructed as shown in the drawing. The magnet is of the double type as found



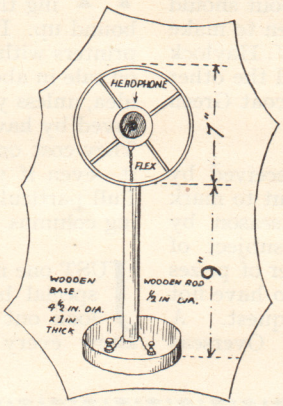
in electric bells. The spindle is mounted between two pieces of brass so that it is on the line of centres of the magnets two poles and mid-way between them. The armature consists of a strip of soft iron drilled centrally and mounted on the spindle just to clear the magnet. The commutator is a small diamond shaped piece of brass mounted near to the other end of the spindle so that its longer points are nearly at right angles to the armature (the exact position is best determined by trial). A piece of springy brass is placed as a brush so as to make contact with only the long points. The circuit is simple, one end of the magnet wiring is one terminal the other is joined to the brass bearing, thus making the spindle a conductor. The second terminal is the brush of the commutator.

Renewing a Reflector

HERE is a tip for renewing the reflector of a cycle lamp. Obtain the back of an old pocket watch and polish the inside as brightly as possible. Drill and slightly countersink an eighth hole through the centre. Remove the old blackened reflector and drill another eighth hole through the back of the lamp. With a quarter or three-eighth countersunk wireless nut and bolt fix the new reflector to the lamp and quite a good light is obtained.

A Model Microphone

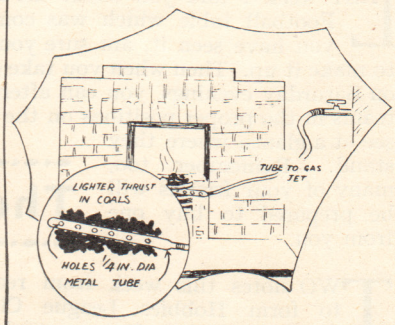
A MICROPHONE suitable for making announcements from the loudspeaker is very easily constructed from a high resistance earphone. In its simplest form the two leads from the 'phone are taken to the pick-up terminals of the set which should be switched for record reproduction. Words spoken into the phone will then be reproduced on the loudspeaker. A much more attractive method, however, is to arrange the headphone to resemble a



continental type of microphone as follows. A piece of very thick brass or copper wire is bent round to form a loop about seven inches in diameter, the ends being pushed firmly into a dowel rod ½in. diameter, as shown in figure. The headphone is then suspended in the centre of the loop by means of strings passed through holes drilled in the case of the headphone, the leads from which are brought down to terminals on the base of the microphone stand. The whole should be given a coat of some dark stain.

A Gas Firelighter

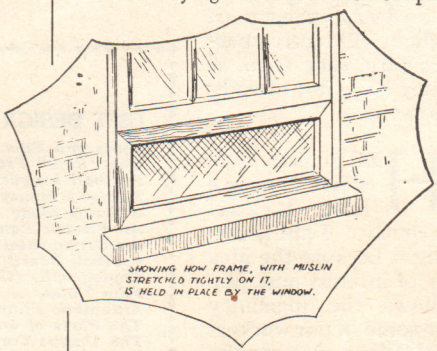
A RUBBER tube is obtained to fit over the gas jet and reach the fire. A brass or any suitable metal tube is then obtained closed at one end, about 1ft. long and ¾in. diam. Six holes are drilled in the tube on each side



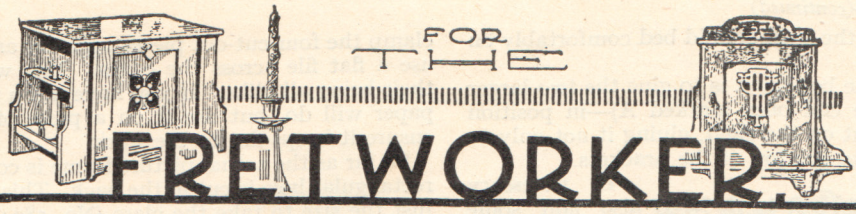
½in. dia. The rubber gas tube is then put over the end of the brass tube and the gas turned on. The 12 holes are then lit and the brass tube placed in the fire, coal is then piled on the tube and soon a good fire is obtained.

A Window Filter

MOST of the readers of Hobbies probably like to sleep with their window open at night, but when the fog and dirty smoke comes in through the window they may shut the window and sleep in a stuffy room. An easy way of remedying this is to make a simple



filter by making a frame to fit your window and tacking fine muslin each side. The frame is then fitted in the window in foggy weather, and the window jammed down to keep it in as shown in the picture.

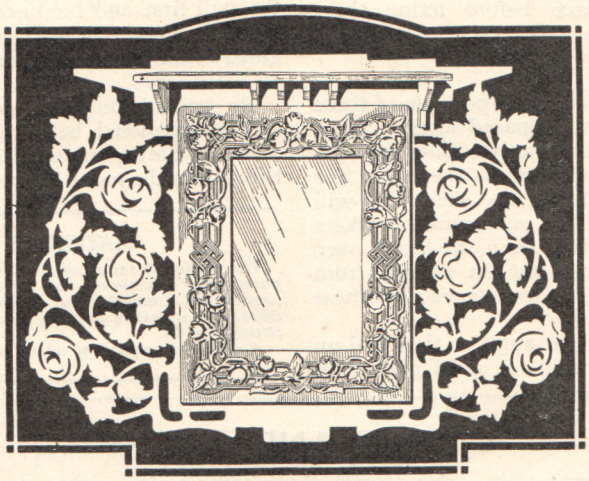


A ROSE PATTERN PICTURE FRAME

THE picture frame illustrated herewith, is just the sort of thing to hang in the hall or in a room so it adds a pleasing effect to any wall. There is room in the middle for photo or picture—about postcard size, whilst above is an ornamental shelf on which to place one or two tiny knick-knacks. In addition to the woodwork there is a bright ornamental overlay which is fixed round the picture itself. This embossed overlay is supplied by Hobbies Ltd., ready to fit on and so saves a good deal of work.

Patterns and Wood

The parts are shown full size on the design sheet, but in the case of the main overlay half only is printed. It is, however, a simple matter to paste this half down to the wood and measure off and mark out the other portion. Beyond this overlay the only other parts required are the shelf and the half dozen little support brackets.



Almost any fretwood is suitable for this type of work and we have chosen mahogany as being among the best. Moreover, all the necessary parts can be cut from two single panels. The main back, which is in 3/16in. wood, is taken from a piece 15ins. by 10½ins. (panel B) with very little wastage. The other panel required is 10½ins. by 7½ins. (panel D) and the remaining parts can be fitted on to it.

Notice in pasting down the designs that the half dozen small bracket pieces are cut from waste wood in the centre of the main overlay. This forms an economy worth remembering.

Rose Decoration

The work of cutting frets is almost confined to the rose leaf and flower pattern on each side of the article, and it is, of course, essential that the attractive flow and sweep of the leaves and actual roses be followed carefully. Do not make the stems appear jerky, or the shape of the leaves too segmented.

The wood is naturally apt to be a little weak, so it is a good plan to cut roughly round the outside of the whole pattern to reduce the weight, and to cut out the centre opening for the glass first. Then cut out the little tenons A and cut and fit the corresponding brackets which go into them. It is advisable to do this and get a satisfactory fit—even if only temporarily—before undertaking the actual fretwork of the side pieces.

The actual brackets, of course, should not be left in or they are apt to get knocked, but the point in having them tested now is that there is less likelihood of the fretwork getting damaged as would be the case if it is done before the brackets are tested.

By the way, the making of a satisfactory mortise and tenon joint is always one of the bug-bears of the beginner, and even in competition pieces we find a number where a loose joint is made.

One of the troubles is that if the tenon will not fit into the hole, glasspaper is used to rub down the thickness of the wood. In doing this, the glasspaper is not held flat, and in consequence, the end of the tenon is much narrower than near the shoulder. Thus, when fitted in place, the front end fits tightly, but when one looks at the back there is an unsightly gap between the tenon and the mortise edge.

Hints on Joints

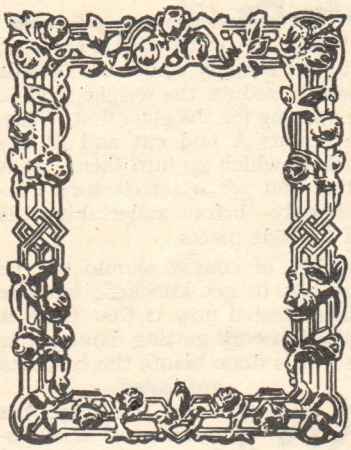
Another point is that the corners of the mortise are often not square, and in consequence, although the tenon may fit on the edges, it cannot pass into the hole because the rounded corners in the mortise prevent it.

Another point in these tenons is to get the shoulder at right angles, so the bracket itself beds flat to the back. If this is true a right angle support is provided for the shelf.

In a case like the one under discussion, another point to watch is that all the brackets are in line. We have two larger end ones and four small ones,

and obviously the shelf should bed comfortably on the whole six.

In fixing, the best plan is to glue the two larger brackets—(the end ones marked A)—in position first. Then put on the shelf, gluing it not only to the back but to the top of the brackets.



If necessary also add some nails or screws from behind. Take care, of course, that you drive them in straight, or they will split through the edge of the wood and look unsightly.

Having got the shelf in position, the other four little brackets can be fitted into the right angle corner provided by the shelf and back. Notice too, that these little pieces (brackets B) fit exactly between the inside of the shelf and the upper edge of the overlay. Glue the overlay in place before fixing these brackets therefore.

Equal Spacing

Take care, too, to mark out the position of these uprights so they are evenly spaced apart. Their position is shown by the dotted lines on the design pattern of the back, but as the paper has been cleaned off before fixing the shelf, this will not be now visible. The two outer small brackets (B) are glued 2¼ins. inwards from the larger ones (A), whilst the inner two are put ½in. inwards from these. There should be ½in. between each of these small brackets.

Be sure to get a good right angle so they bed up under the shelf to the back. A good plan is to clamp the four cut-out pieces together and then to use a flat file across the edges. This will ensure their being all alike. If you have not a file, glasspaper will do, but use it on a piece of wood to ensure it keeps flat to the work.

So far as the actual picture frame is concerned a rectangular hole is cut in the back. This should be just the size to take the glass (No. 5804) supplied by Hobbies Ltd. Test this out before cutting and make a drill hole for the sawblade on the cutting line—preferably at one corner. The piece which is taken out will come in useful later on to put back in position behind the actual picture. It is held there in the usual way by photo clips or a piece of brown paper pasted all over.

The Overlay Rims

The glass is held from the front by a wooden overlay rim. This in turn, is surmounted by the metal mount which is entirely in keeping with the fretwork of the design. An enlarged picture of it is given herewith, and as can be seen the rose leaf and flower is the motif entwined in the embossed metal work.

This ornamental metal mount has an antique bronze finish and is fixed in place by nails driven through where they will be least seen. One should be put in at each corner, two down each side, and one at the centre of each end. Drill a little hole for the nail first and hammer it home lightly with a small hammer. The overlay itself, is of course, glued to the back and the metal overlay can be put on afterwards.

Be sure all the parts are thoroughly cleaned up and glasspapered before they are glued together and if you are going to stain or polish the work, do this before the metal overlay has been put in place.

MATERIALS SUPPLIED

The fretwood required for this Frame is a panel B, and a panel D, of mahogany, for 1/8 or post free 2/3. The fittings needed are a metal floral overlay (No. 5358) 8d., glass (No. 5804) 3d., a pair of bracket eyes for hanging 1d. Postage on fittings is 4d.

A complete parcel of wood and fittings, 3/- post free.

NATURE NOTES

CROWS AND ROOKS

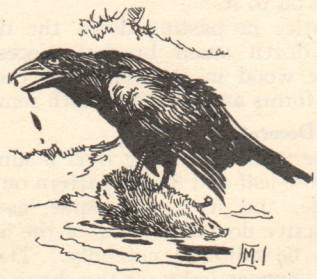
EVEN many country folk do not quite understand the differences in the crow family. They invariably call rooks, "crows," although there is such a big difference. Crows are carrion feeders—the Carrion Crow, and the Hooded Crow—that is, they feed on the carcases of animals—rabbits mice, rats, hedgehogs (as in the sketch), etc.

Not so, the rooks, that feed on moss, or grass. They particularly like to dig into the ground for hay-nuts and such like, which gives their usually bright yellow beaks such a dirty appearance, that a friend, who had lived in the country all his life, said "he had never seen a rook with a yellow 'beak, and he'd shot scores."

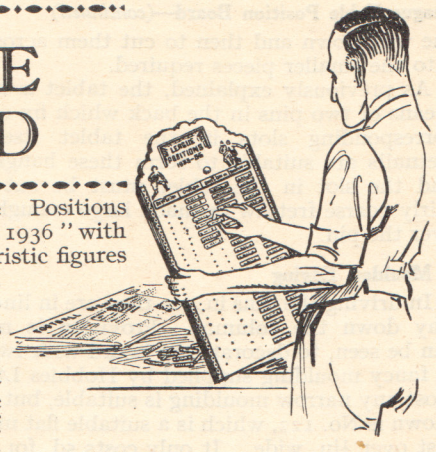
Rooks love companionship, and gather in large armies in winter, while crows prefer solitude. So much so, that even in courting days, they go their journeys many yards apart!

Their nests too, are in high isolated positions. If they build in a tree in the churchyard, the rooks will leave it alone.

Hooded crows choose their haunts among the solitudes of the Lakeland mountains, and sinister sights they look making their lonely straight flights, to the accompaniment of the mewing of over-circling buzzards.



A LEAGUE TABLE POSITION BOARD



WHO is going to climb to the top of the Football Leagues this year ? It is great fun, surely, each week watching different teams move up or down, and becoming enthusiastic or disappointed as one's own particular fancy does something heartrending or joyful.

Here is an excellent way for the reader to keep a note of the positions of the teams in all three divisions. You can make your own League Tables each week as the results come through and so see very clearly at a glance where the different teams are.

A novelty in the form of a League Table Notice Board can be made from the patterns printed in the centre pages. The cutting is quite straightforward—only one or two pieces of plywood or fretwood are required—and the only necessary tools are the usual ones owned by the worker.

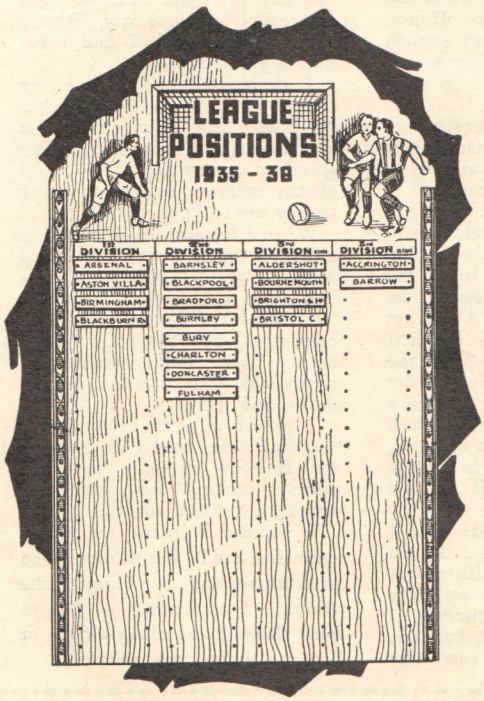
Marking the Positions

Look at the finished Board. It contains the four rows of League teams, comprising First, Second and Northern and Southern section of the Third Division. Each team is printed on a little tablet which hangs loosely on two pins. These pins are driven into the board and the tablets moved up or down according to their position in the League. At the top we have the wording "League Positions 1935 and 1936" with characteristic figures and a ball glued on as overlays.

Do not paste the whole of the design down to a single piece of wood in the usual way, but first of all hold the whole of the pattern down to a piece of ¼in. board by means of drawing pins at each corner. Before fixing down, put a piece of carbon paper under the pattern and then mark round the outline with a sharp pointed pencil.

Without moving the paper, make a pin-hole through at the top of each of the little marks running into the ends of the tablets. Look at the first one—Arsenal. The pin-hole is made at the top of the mark at the A end and another hole at the top of the mark at the L end.

Mark these holes clearly and be sure to get them in the correct position, because afterwards the tablets themselves will have little slots cut in them so they hang over the pins fixed in the back.



The Football Figures

Now take away the paper and cut out the outline in wood. Next, cut round the figures of the footballers and the ball itself through the dotted lines marked A. Paste the paper down to ⅛in. wood and cut out round the figures in the ordinary way. Cut the paper very carefully round the division headings to the dotted line marked B. Paste it down and cut out in ⅛in. wood.

The pattern of the goal and wording is also cut to the dotted lines marked D. Paste it down also to ⅛in. wood and then cut out as previously. Notice in this piece it is the inside of the goal which has to be cut round. The posts themselves are cut from ¼in. wood with mitred ends as shown on the patterns.

The Tablets

So far we have not touched the tablets themselves. These are cut from stiff white card or from 1/16in. plywood or from ivorine. The last mentioned is best because it is a plain white material like celluloid, easily cut with scissors, knife, or fretsaw, and is not likely to break or bend up. This ivorine is obtainable from Hobbies Ltd., in sheets measuring 12ins. by 6ins. at 1/6 a sheet, plus postage.

The tablets must be cut out square and a good plan is to run across the wood in one direction all

League Table Position Board—(*continued*)

the way down and then to cut them across again into the smaller pieces required.

As previously explained, the tablet is hung by means of two pins in the back which fix over two corresponding slots in the tablet itself. ¼in. fretnails are suitable to form these hanging pins and the slot in the tablet must be cut with a fairly coarse fretsaw or made large enough to slip over the pin.

A Moulded Edging

In driving the pins in, see they are in line all the way down the columns. Provision is made, it can be seen, to decorate the board with two strips of fancy moulding supplied by Hobbies Ltd. Almost any narrow moulding is suitable, but the one shown is No. 122, which is a suitable flat moulding just over ¼in. wide. It only costs 5d. for the 2ft. necessary for the board.

In the case of the figures, wording and division signs, the paper is left on the board, and it is a good plan to paint each of these parts. When the wood is suitably glasspapered, glue on the overlays of the figures the ball and the wording of positions and divisions.

Around the wording "League Positions" the goal posts are glued and as they are cut from ¼in. wood they will stand out beyond the wording itself. Before gluing these overlays on, the worker may like to paint the background suitably. A blue sky effect can be painted in above and around the goal with a grass green put in the foreground to represent the playing field.

This green should be finished off along the line C marked on the patterns. The moulding is glued down the edges afterwards and then the tablets can be tested in their places on the nails.

The board is hung by means of fixing on a couple of wall brackets or cutting a central hole at the top for the nail to pass through.

Suitable for Clubs

There is no doubt that a board like this would sell readily to a number of football clubs or billiard clubs or ordinary athletic meeting places. If you are a keen worker you will make one up immediately and take it round as a sample for orders to get more. If you would like to buy the complete parcel of wood and sufficient ivorine from Hobbies Ltd., you can obtain the price on request.

A Reader's Money-Making Methods

WORKERS are constantly telling us their experiences of how the fretsaw helps them in pleasure and profit, and here is an unusual example of a fellow, employed only during the summer, who carried on profitably during the winter months. Just read what C. Berkley of Bethnal Green, London, says about his pastime:

"When I was about 10 years old, I was presented with an old handframe, drill, and cutting table, all of Hobbies make. I started making one or two things up, but finding I hadn't patience enough for it, I laid them aside. Well, the years went by, and the time came when I got married. On clearing my things from my mother's house to my own, I came across these tools. I was going to throw them away, but my mother said: 'Don't do that, you might find use for them later.' So I kept them. After being unemployed, I became a coachdriver.

Well, one afternoon my wife and I took our baby out for a walk and eventually we arrived at Bishopsgate, and at Hobbies I decided to get a Handbook to see if there was any suitable pattern of a Doll's House. Imagine my surprise and delight, when on arriving home, I opened the book and found a Doll's House pattern given free with it. I bought some wood and started cutting out the House. Unfortunately, I had not enough wood ply to complete the house, and not enough cash to buy more.

I bought Hobbies Weekly, and found to my delight instructions for drawing out and making a bedroom set for the house.

Having some pieces of wood sufficient to make this set, I set to work. After I had finished it and polished it I showed it to my sister who said she thought she could sell some for me. I told her to take this set and try. The next night she came to me with the money for the set and an order for seventeen more. I went to a friend of mine whom I knew used to have a fretwork machine, and asked him to sell it to me. He did and I started off on my orders.

Well, as fast as I made them I was getting repeat orders. I even sold the Doll's house with repeat orders. Anyhow I was certainly kept very busy until Christmas. I made anything I was asked for. After Christmas, I saw the novelty Dog Kennel Money Box. I made a slight alteration in my pattern for getting the money out, and gave my sister a sample. The first order for these was 39, and repeat orders until I had made over a gross of them.

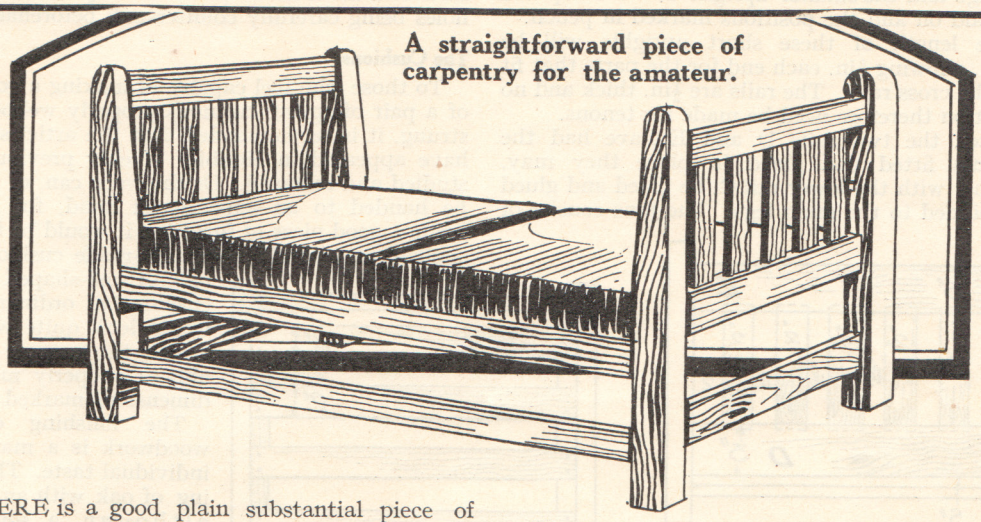
I decided I would save my money and buy an Anchor Machine. But so much for our resolutions, I got pulled up for speeding on my last day's work of the summer season, and my money went to pay my fine.

When I totalled up, I found my gross output, from the third week of October, 1934 to Christmas Eve, 1934 was £27 1s. 4d. Not bad for a novice This, of course, was from all kinds of toys, money boxes, doll's houses, furniture, calendars, dressers, writing desks, and forts.

I might add that I have a standing order at my newsagents for Hobbies Weekly, and am always looking for something simple, novel and saleable.

I wonder if there are many more like me? Coach driving in the summer and toymaking in the winter. I certainly was able to keep things going along alright at home, although unemployed."

HOW TO MAKE A SETTEE



A straightforward piece of carpentry for the amateur.

HERE is a good plain substantial piece of furniture of modern design. The wood to use should be either oak or spanish chestnut, and the finish of stain and wax polish will be suitable for both these.

The construction of the settee is simple, and consists of two ends framed together with cross rails and uprights. These in turn are framed to long rails having cross slats on which rest the cushions. The perspective gives a good idea of the finished piece, while the ample details should make the construction clear to the worker.

The length of the settee overall is 4ft., while the width is 2ft. and the height 2ft. 6ins.

The four uprights or legs should first be set out. They are cut from 1¼in. thick stuff 3ins. wide, 30ins. long. At a distance of 18ins. from the foot end of each piece, mark a point and strike off a slight taper to the top where a semi-circle is set out and shaped. This shaping may be done with a coarse fretsaw.

The mortises to admit the ends of the rails A, B and C must be set out from the dimensions shown in Figs. 1 and 2. The two rails A and B have only short tenons ¾in. long, so it is an easy matter to cut the mortises for these as they take the full depth of the rails, viz., 4ins. top rail and 2ins. lower rail.

The mortises are each ½in. wide, and that for the 4in. rail is made according to detail Fig. 3 which shows that the rail and upright have flush front surfaces. The mortises for the rail B are ½in. wide and made centrally in the uprights. Fig. 4 shows the arrangement of mortise and tenon for rail C. The sharp edges of the tenons, on those parts should be glass-papered off.

The two rails C and D in Fig. 2 are each 1ft. 10½ins. long by ¾in. thick. The mortises are ½in. wide and ¾in. deep and the

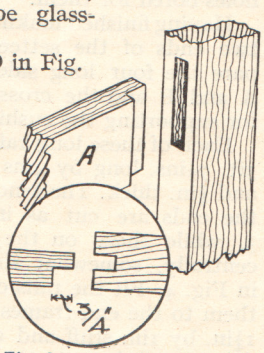


Fig. 3.—Tne rail and upright

CUTTING LIST

Oak or Spanish Chesnut

4 pieces 30ins. long, 3ins. wide, 1¼ins. thick.
2 pieces 25ins. long, 3ins. wide, ¾in. thick.
4 pieces 24ins. long, 3ins. wide, ¾in. thick.
10 pieces 9ins. long, 2ins. wide, ½in. thick.
2 pieces 43ins. long, 4ins. wide, ¾in. thick.
2 pieces 43ins. long, 2ins. wide, ¾in. thick.
2 pieces 42ins. long, 1¼ins. wide, 1in. thick.
11 pieces 22ins. long, 2ins. wide, ½in. thick.

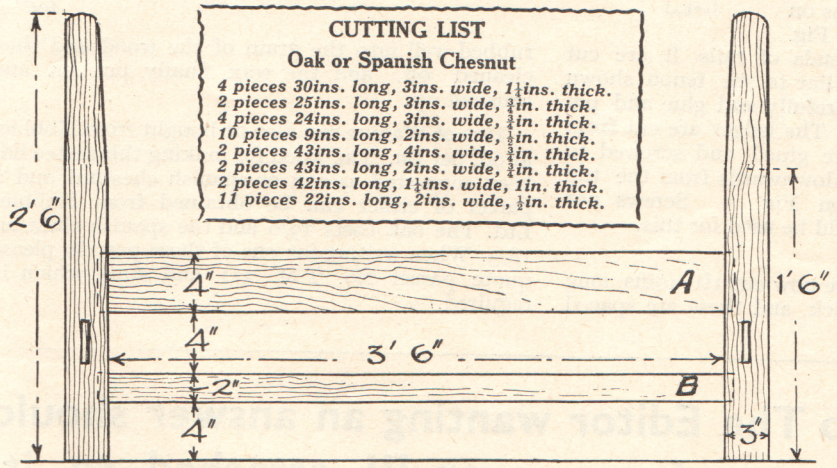


Fig. 1.—A side view of the parts with needful dimensions

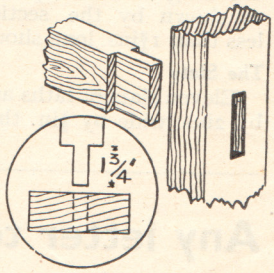


Fig. 4.—Another rail joint

full width of the rail. When these rails are so far finished they should be laid together edge to edge and the smaller upright 2in. rails spaced out, laid on and the positions marked in pencil.

The length of these short uprights will be 9¼ins., allowing ⅝in. each end for the parts that fit into the cross rails. The rails are ½in. thick and no reduction therefore need be made for tenons.

When the two rails D and E have had the uprights fitted and glued in place they may, together with the lower rail C, be fitted and glued and pinned to the main legs. The pins consist of small oak or hardwood dowels (about ¼in. diameter) dipped into glue and driven into holes bored for them.

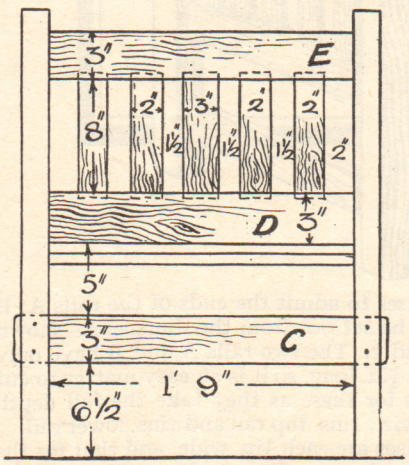


Fig. 2.—A detail of one of the ends

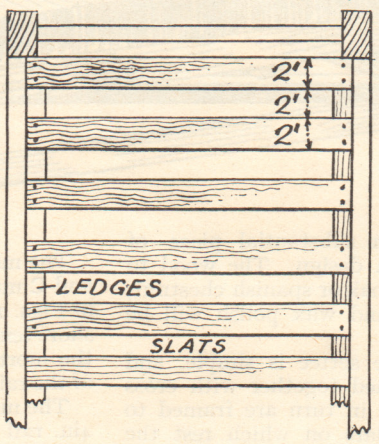


Fig. 6.—Half the base, showing the slats across

Having finished making the two ends of the settee, prepare the four long side rails A and B and the cross slats for supporting the cushions.

Each of these long rails are 3ft. 7½ins. long by 4ins. wide and ¾in. thick. The tenons on the ends are cut as in Fig. 3, while those on the ends of rails B are cut centrally, somewhat similar to the tenon shown in Fig. 4. Fit the rails carefully and glue and pin them to the end frames. The ledges are cut from 1¼in. by 1in. stuff and are glued and screwed to the long side rails ½in. downwards from the top as shown by the section Fig. 5. Screws not less than 1¾ins. long should be used for this.

The Slats

Eleven slats or laths are now cut 1ft. 10ins. long by 2ins. wide by ½in. thick, and these are spaced out 2ins. apart along the ledges as seen in the half plan Fig. 6. Bore two holes in each end of the slats and fix them in place with 1¼in. screws, the holes being carefully countersunk beforehand.

The Cushions

To those who feel capable of making a good job of a pair of spring cushions properly webbed and strung, it is recommended that the articles which have appeared in Hobbies Weekly previously be studied and followed. Or the work can, of course, be handed to an experienced hand, for having made a good piece of furniture it would be folly to spoil it with shoddy or badly-made cushions. A pair of well-shaped stuffed cushions of ordinary type would look quite well and answer the purpose admirably if properly made to dimensions marked out.

The finishing of the woodwork is a matter of individual taste. The fuming of oak with ammonia, although a somewhat lengthy process is well worth doing and repays the trouble taken. Good oak stains, however, as sold by Hobbies at 6d. per bottle, answer the purpose and are easily brushed on. A stain fixer must be rubbed well into the grain of the wood and then cleaned off, and the wax finally put on and brushed up.

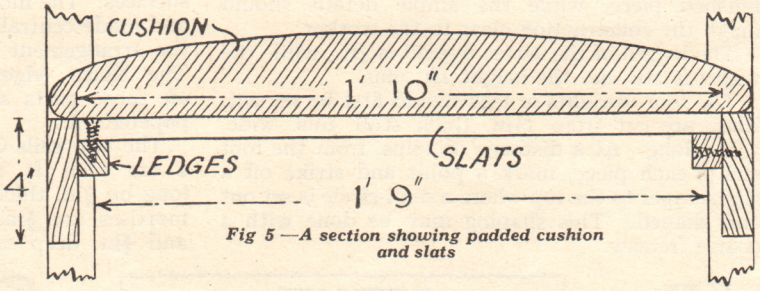
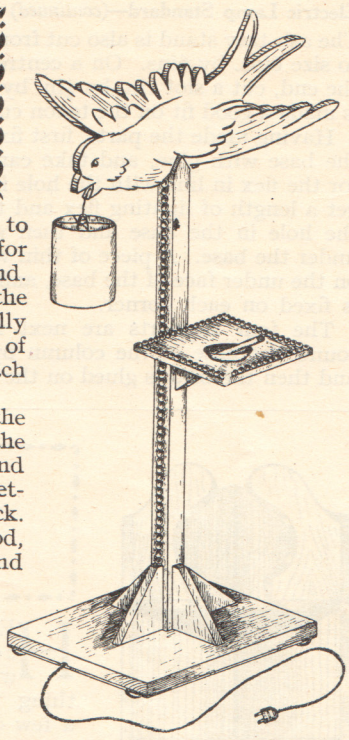


Fig 5—A section showing padded cushion and slats

Tins of Waxine can also be bought from Hobbies at 6d. per tin. The wood for making this settee has been suggested as oak or spanish chestnut and a parcel of either can be obtained from Hobbies Ltd. The oak costs 19/6 and the spanish chestnut 18/3. When writing for one of these parcels, please quote parcel No. T.M. 311 and state which is required.

Any letter to The Editor wanting an answer should have the coupon from cover III attached to it.

A NOVEL ELECTRIC LAMP HOLDER



THE illustration shows a novel electric light standard which is quite a departure from the ordinary kind. The standard is fitted with a small rack to hold a smoker's ash-tray or pipe, which is very handy when the light is used near the easy chair during an evening with your book. There is nothing at all difficult in making and constructing the standard which is done easily by anyone with a few fretwork and carpentry tools.

The Base

Commence on the base of the standard which is indicated in Fig. 1. The wood for this is ½in. thick and cut 9ins. by 9ins. Then cut a slot in the centre 1in. square and ¼in deep as shown. Now drill a ¼in. hole through the base on the side of the slot as indicated, and cut a groove 3/16in. wide and 3/16in. deep on the under side of the base to meet the ¼in. hole as indicated by the dotted lines. This provides a way for the lighting flex through the base up to the standard.

The next item to make is the standard column indicated in Fig. 2. First cut off a piece of 1in. square stripwood 3ft. 6ins. long, and cut a groove up the centre of one side to take the flex 3/16in. wide and 3/16in. deep. Now measure 2ft. up from the bottom and then cut the slot 1in. by ½in. by ¼in. deep as shown, to take the bracket for the ash-tray stand. The top of the column is carefully cut off to an angle of 45 degrees on each side.

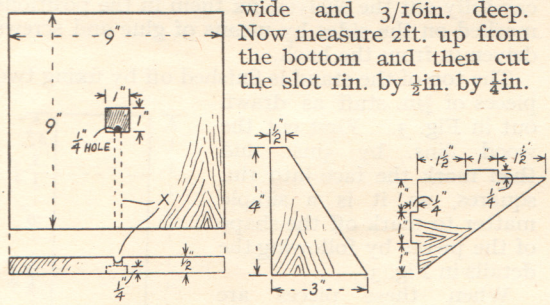


Fig. 1—The base.

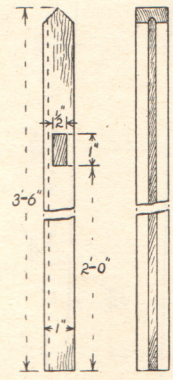


Fig. 2—The standard showing the centre groove.

The top of the standard is in the form of a bird and this is cut from fretwood ½in. thick. First cut the wood, 12ins. by 6ins., and then divide the face into 1in. squares as shown in Fig. 3. It is now quite a simple matter to draw the shape of the bird by following the points through the squares taken from the diagram.

Having marked out the shape, cut it out with the fretsaw and make the part on the bottom of the bird a good fit on the standard column top. Now carefully cut a slot along the under side of the bird 3/16in. deep by 3/16in. wide and drill a 3/16in. hole through into the lower part of the beak as shown. This provides a way for the lighting flex from the groove in the column, along under the bird, through the beak, and so on to the lamp holder and shade.

Four supports are required to strengthen up the bottom of the column and these are cut from wood ½in. thick. First cut four pieces 4ins. by 3ins., and then taper off the side of each piece from the bottom corner up to ½in. wide at the top as indicated in Fig. 4. Details of the ash-tray stand is also indicated in the same diagram.

The bracket is made in wood ½in. thick and first cut to size 4¼ins. by 3¼ins. Cut the tenons 1in. by ¼in. in the positions indicated, and then cut the piece from corner to corner as shown in Fig. 4.

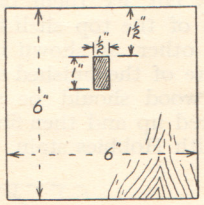


Fig. 4—The parts forming the bracket and its support.

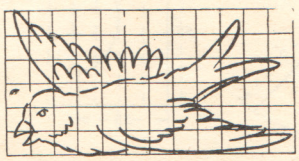


Fig. 3—An outline of the bird shape.

CUTTING LIST

1 piece 9ins. by 9ins. by ½in. thick.
1 piece 9ins. by 9ins. by ½in. thick.
1 piece 6ins. by 6ins. by ½in. thick.
4 pieces 4ins. by 3ins. by ½in. thick.
1 piece 4¼ins. by 3¼ins. by ½in. thick.
1 piece 12ins. by 6ins. by ½in. thick.
1 piece of 1in. by 1in. stripwood, 3ft. 6ins.
4 small ½in. toes.
2ft. of ⅜in. half round ball beading.
2 pieces ½in. beading, 3ft. 2ins.

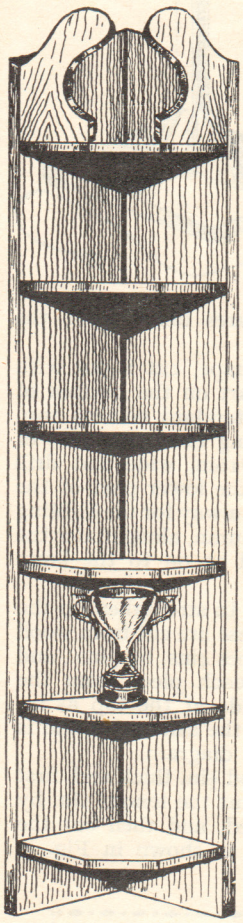
Electric Lamp Standard—*(continued)*

The ash-tray stand is also cut from wood ½in. thick to size 6ins. by 6ins. On a centre line 1½ins. from the end, cut a slot 1in. by ½in. by ¼in. deep, which is made a good fit on the tenon cut on the bracket.

Having made the parts, first fix the column into the base with glue, and take care to get the slot for the flex in line with the hole in the base. Now get a length of lighting flex and thread it through the hole in the base and then along the groove under the base. A piece of thin wood is now fixed on the under face of the base, and then a small toe is fixed on each corner.

The four supports are next fixed in position round the base of the column by means of glue, and then the bird is glued on the top with the flex groove in line with that of the column. Now bring the flex along up the column and through the beak, and then fix a length of ½in. half round ball beading over the groove with glue, taking care not to glue down the flex.

A piece of ½in. half round ball beading is also fixed on the other side of the column in order to balance the design. The ash-tray stand is next fixed in position by gluing the bracket into the column and then fixing on the stand. The tray stand is finished off by gluing strips of ⅜in. half round ball beading round the edges as shown in the picture of the finished article. The surface of the standard should be smoothed and then given a coat of stain and polish.



A SIMPLE ORNAMENTAL CORNER STAND

HERE is a useful corner stand, which is just the thing to accommodate a few choice ornaments or trophies. It is quite simple to build and only needs a few of the usual woodwork tools and a supply of good wood.

Commence on the sides, and cut one 5ft. 6ins. long by 9¾ins. wide from wood ¾in. thick, as indicated in Fig. 1. Cut the other side the same length, but make this 9ins. wide instead of 9¾ins. Mark off the positions for the shelves as indicated by the dotted line on each side, and then fix them together so the width on the inside from the corner to the front is 9ins.

The stand is fitted with six shelves and these are cut from wood ¾ins. thick to the shape and size indicated in Fig. 2. First make the wood 9ins. square, and then draw a centre line from one corner to the other. Now measure a distance of 8ins from the corner on the centre line, and then mark off a line at right angles and make points 3ins. on each side of the centre line.

This makes the front of the shelf 6ins. wide as shown in Fig. 2 and the shape is completed by cutting the corners off as clearly indicated. Having carefully cut the shelves, fix them in the positions marked on the sides by means of glue and screws driven in from the back.

The top of the stand is finished off by fixing two pieces of ¾in. stuff as drawn out in Fig. 3. First cut the wood 8ins. by 5ins., and then mark the face into 1in. squares, so it is a simple matter to mark off the shape of the pieces by following the details in Fig. 3.

When these pieces are neatly cut, fix them on the edges of the top shelf facing each other as shown in the picture of the finished stand. The wood should be nicely papered up and then finished off with Hobbies stain.

CUTTING LIST

All ¾in. thick.

1 piece 5ft. 6ins. long by 9¾ins. wide.
1 piece 5ft. 6ins. long by 9ins. wide.
6 pieces 9ins. by 9ins.
2 pieces 8ins. by 5ins.

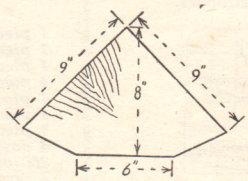


Fig. 2.—The shelf shape

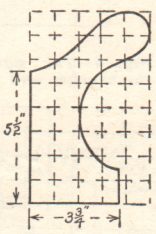


Fig. 3.—The top ornament

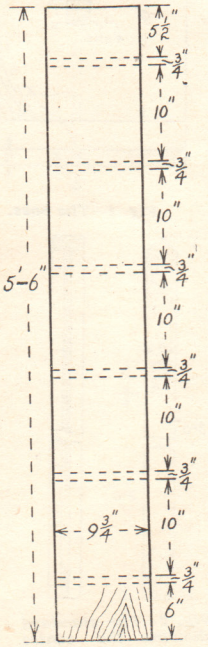


Fig. 1.—The sides

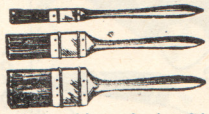
YOU CAN USE YOUR SPARE TIME

to Start a Mail Order Business that quickly brings you a full time income. Follow the lead of others who are averaging £12 per week net profits. Get away from a drudging routine job—join the big-money class. No previous experience necessary. Few pounds capital only needed. No samples or outfits to buy; no rent, rates or canvassing. New method makes success certain.

Write today for FREE BOOKLET to :

BUSINESS SERVICE INSTITUTE (Dept. 142c)
6, Carmelite Street, London, E.C.4

Varnish Brushes

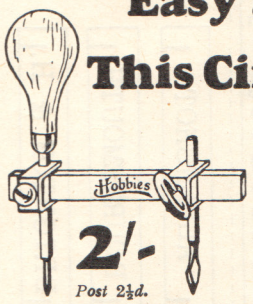


Bristles set in Rubber. These are sound quality Brushes offered at value-giving prices.

¾ in., 4d. 2 in., 9d.
1 in., 4½d. 2½ in., 1/3
1½ in., 6d. 3 in., 1/6
Post 1½d.

Hobbies Ltd., Dereham.

Easy! Quick! This Circle Cutter



2/-

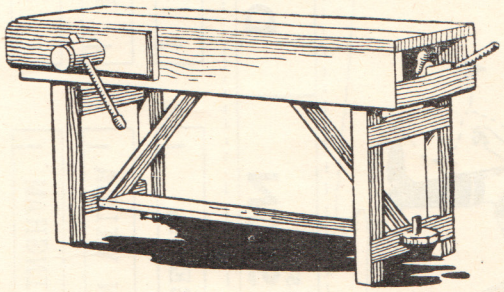
Post 2½d.

A handy tool for cutting circles in thin wood. The cutter is adjustable to cut out a circle up to 5 ins. in diameter.

Hobbies Ltd., Dereham.

You do better work with a BENCH!

A good Bench is a direct incentive to good work. Don't put up with a makeshift any longer. Get a Hobbies Bench NOW! If you prefer, you can buy it by easy payments.

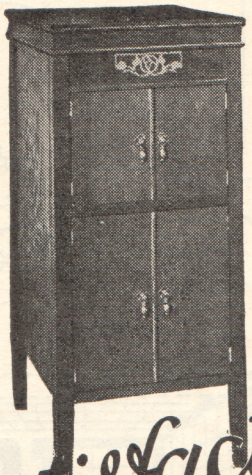


Made of seasoned deal with 1¼in. tops, legs 2 by 2½ins. Fitted with stop, bed screw and hardwood clamp. The legs fold under for easy storage. Notice the receptacle for tools.

4ft. 35/- **5ft. 42/-**

Carriage Forward.

HOBBIES LTD. DEREHAM & BRANCHES



Satisfaction

There is a wonderful sense of satisfaction in a good job well done. The wood has been well chosen and carefully wrought—joints tight and the surface glass-papered to the feel of fine silk . . . You cannot—must not—risk spoiling it in the "finish."

With "COLRON" Wood Dye you cannot go wrong. Just one coat—no smears, no overlaps. The natural beauty of grain developed, but the silky smoothness left intact.

In a couple of hours it is dry, and, after waxing with "RONUK" Floor Polish, you will have a finish that reflects the quality of your work.

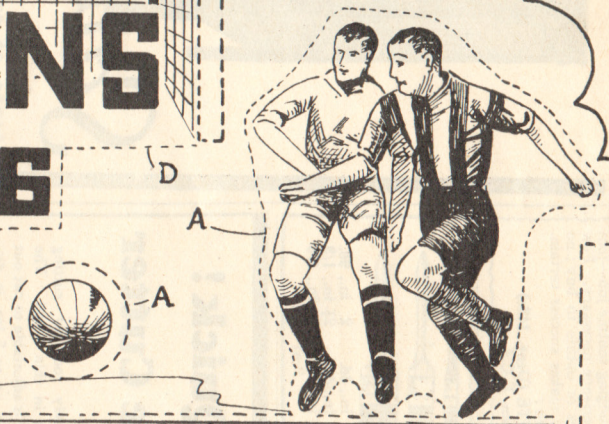
COLRON WOOD DYES

12 shades. All Sizes: 6d. upwards.
Colour Guide and full particulars from
RONUK LTD., Dept. 62 Portslade, Sussex

See page 605

GOAL POSTS
CUT ONE OF EACH

LEAGUE POSITIONS 1935-36



C

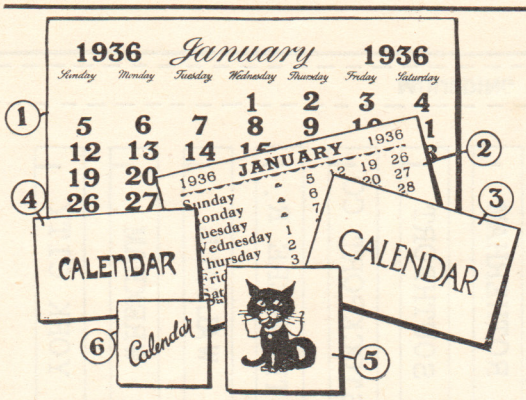
B

1ST. DIVISION	2ND. DIVISION	3RD. DIVISION (SO'TH'N)	3RD. DIVISION (N'TH'N)
ARSENAL	BARNSLEY	ALDERSHOT	ACCRINGTON
ASTON VILLA	BLACKPOOL	BOURNEMOUTH	BARROW
BIRMINGHAM	BRADFORD	BRIGHTON & H.	CARLISLE
BLACKBURN R.	BRADFORD C.	BRISTOL C.	CHESTER
BOLTON W.	BURNLEY	BRISTOL R.	CHESTERFIELD

MOULDING No.122. GLUED HERE.

BRENTFORD	BURY	CARDIFF	CREWE ALEX.
CHELSEA	CHARLTON	CLAPTON O.	DARLINGTON
DERBY CO.	DONCASTER	COVENTRY	GATESHEAD
EVERTON	FULHAM	C.PALACE	HALIFAX
GRIMSBY T.	HULL CITY	EXETER	HARTLEPOOLS
HUDDERSFIELD	LEICESTER	GILLINGHAM	LINCOLN
LEEDS U.	MANCHESTER U.	LUTON	MANSFIELD
LIVERPOOL	NEWCASTLE	MILLWALL	NEW BRIGHTON
MANCHESTER C.	NORWICH	NEWPORT CO.	OLDHAM A.
MIDDLESBRO'	NOTTS FOREST	NORTHAMPTON	ROCHDALE
PORTSMOUTH	PLYMOUTH	NOTTS COUNTY	ROTHERHAM
PRESTON N.E.	PORT VALE	QUEENS P.R.	SOUTHPORT
SHEFFIELD W.	SHEFFIELD	READING	STOCKPORT CO.
STOKE CITY	SOUTHAMPTON	SOUTHEND	TRANMERE R.
SUNDERLAND	SWANSEA T.	SWINDON	WALSALL
WEST BROM A.	TOTTENHAM	TORQUAY	WREXHAM
WOLV'H'MPTON	WEST HAM U.	WATFORD	YORK CITY

MOULDING No.122. GLUED HERE



Now Ready ! 1936 Calendar Pads

Tear-off monthly date pads for cut-out calendars, etc. Nos. 1 and 2 are suitable for larger calendars for home and office use. And for all picture calendars and fretwork designs published by Hobbies.

No. 1 (6154) 5½×2¾ in. **2d.** each, **1/6** doz.
No. 2 (6145) 3½×2in. **1½d.** each, **1/3** doz.
No. 3 (6166) 2⅜×1½ in. **2d.** each, **1/6** doz.
No. 4 (6164) 2×1in. **1½d.** each, **1/3** doz.
No. 5 (6165) 1⅜×1½ in. **1d.** each, **9d.** doz.
No. 6 (6202) ⅜in. sq. **1d.** each, **9d.** doz.

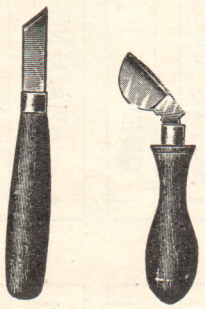
Illustrated one-third actual size. Postage 1½d. extra on any quantity.

Hobbies Ltd. Dereham and Branches

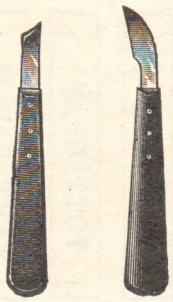
KNIVES for Wood and Chip-carving . . .

Wood-carving is one of the oldest pastimes known to man. Yet it is still popular with many craftsmen. Here are four knives, moderately priced, and made specially for the wood-carver.

Add 2d. extra if you order by post.



No. 4 **1/6** *No. 5* **1/6**



No. 1 **1/-** *No. 3* **1/3**

CARVING WOOD

A parcel of wood specially selected for carving is obtainable.

Price **2/3**; post **9d.**

Designs are also supplied Price **3d.** each.

Buy from any Hobbies branch or direct from Hobbies Limited, Dereham, Norfolk.

WOOD OF ALL KINDS

If you require wood for wireless, carpentry, fretwork or woodwork generally get it from Hobbies Ltd. They supply good quality stuff in all popular thicknesses, planed both sides, at keen prices. Fancy woods, decorations, mouldings, etc. astonishingly cheap and special parcels of fretwood at bargain prices

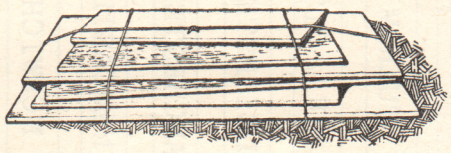
POPULAR PARCELS

These parcels contain six feet of wood ⅜in. thick and planed both sides.

ASSORTED (6-9ins.) 3/-
BEECH (9-11ins. . . 3/9
SYCAMORE (7-9ins.) 4/-
MAHOGANY (9-12½ns.) 4/-
Postage 9d. extra on each.

MAHOGANY—OAK
SATIN WALNUT
BEECH—PLYWOOD
FANCY BEADING
MOULDING, ETC.

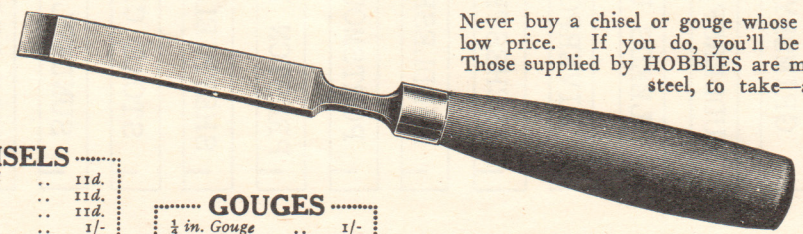
FREE *Call at any Hobbies Branch for our illustrated Wood List or send a card to Hobbies Limited, Dereham, Norfolk.*



Obtainable from Hobbies Branches in London, Glasgow, Manchester, Birmingham, Sheffield, Leeds, Southampton, Brighton.

HOBBIES LTD., DEREHAM, NORFOLK.

CHISELS and GOUGES



Never buy a chisel or gouge whose only virtue is low price. If you do, you'll be disappointed. Those supplied by HOBBIES are made from cast steel, to take—and retain—a sharp cutting edge. They are priced to offer the utmost value.

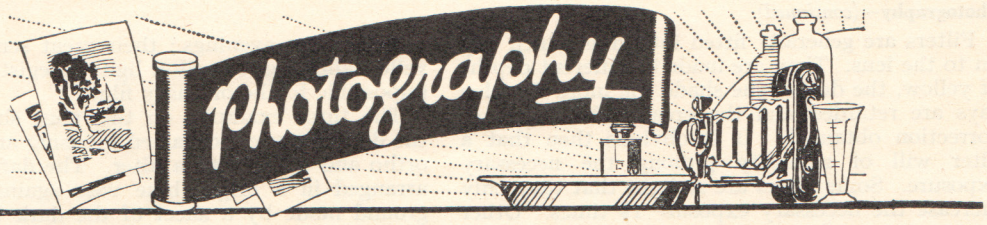
CHISELS

⅛ in. Chisel .. 11d.
3/16 in. „ .. 11d.
¼ in. „ .. 11d.
⅜ in. „ .. 1/-
½ in. „ .. 1/1
¾ in. „ .. 1/3
1 in. „ .. 1/6
Postage 3d. extra.

GOUGES

¼ in. Gouge .. 1/-
⅜ in. „ .. 1/2
½ in. „ .. 1/3
¾ in. „ .. 1/6
Postage 3d extra.

Buy from any Hobbies branch or agent or direct from Hobbies Limited, Dereham, Norfolk.



USING COLOUR SENSITIVE PLATES

THE beginner is usually quite satisfied when he first produces a passable negative and print. But he soon realises that his monochrome picture does not correctly represent the colours in the scene he photographed. Some colours " photograph light," and others " photograph dark," as we say.

Blue, in a photograph, appears very much lighter than it does to the human eye, while yellow and red " come out " darker than we see them. Yellow is visually brighter than blue, yet is recorded much darker. A vivid contrast can be attained by the use of yellow lettering on a bright red board, but this colour scheme in a photograph would be shown as dark grey letters on a black board—in some cases the lettering would hardly be noticeable.

You may photograph a landscape with a deep blue sky above it, and in the print this sky will appear as blank paper ; you may go to a meet of the fox-hounds and see the brilliant " pink " coats of the huntsmen light against the trees and grass, yet in your photograph these same coats will be shown black.

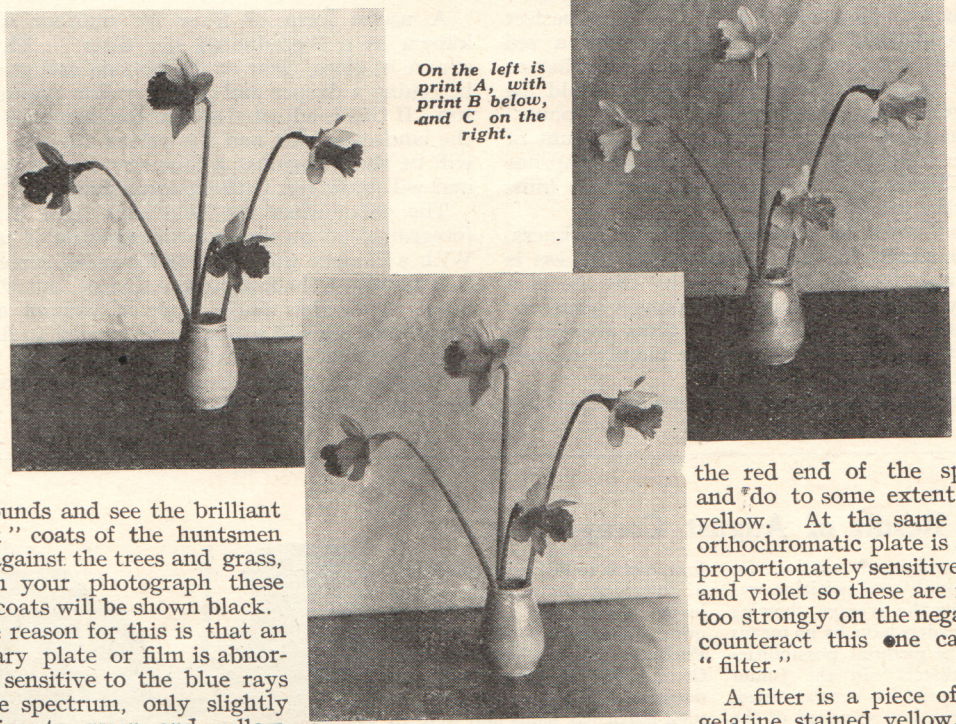
The reason for this is that an ordinary plate or film is abnormally sensitive to the blue rays of the spectrum, only slightly sensitive to green and yellow, and not sensitive at all to red.

What happens is that the colours at the blue end of the spectrum are over-exposed and consequently dense, and so print white, while those at the red end are under-exposed (or not exposed at all in the case of red), and so are thin in the negative and print too dark, or black. When photographing flowers this is a great disadvantage—all the beautiful yellows and reds, which make our flower beds so bright, hardly register at all, while the blues and violets are represented by white.

The disadvantage is obvious too when taking other subjects ; dresses are wrongly shown, and the tones of greens in landscapes print too dark.

The trouble can be, to a certain extent, obviated by the use of isochromatic or orthochromatic plates or films. These are much more sensitive to the red end of the spectrum, and do to some extent register yellow. At the same time an orthochromatic plate is still disproportionately sensitive to blue and violet so these are rendered too strongly on the negative. To counteract this one can use a " filter."

A filter is a piece of glass or gelatine stained yellow. This is placed in front of, or between the components of, the lens and holds back some of the blue rays, thus giving the red and yellow ones time to pass. By this means a much more correct monochrome rendering of the colours is given.



On the left is print A, with print B below, and C on the right.

Filters are generally fitted into rims which clip on to the lens. They are made in different depths of yellow, the deeper the shade the more the blue rays are retarded and the greater the degree of correction obtained. It is obvious then that a filter will of necessity prolong the necessary exposure. Some filters are so light that they only increase the necessary exposure 1½ times. Other deeper ones need a three or six times increase.

No Ordinary Films

Modern orthochromatic films are so fast that (at any rate during the summer months) a light filter is used by many people as a regular thing for snapshot work. Even the darker filters can be used at the seaside with the camera held in the hand, though inland a tripod may be necessary, if under-exposure is to be avoided. Obviously a filter cannot be used with ordinary films which are not sensitive in any degree to yellows and reds.

When developing ortho films one has, of course, to take into account their greater sensitivity and a light which would be safe for ordinary films may cause fog. Only a deep ruby light should be used and the dish kept covered as much as possible.

Panchromatic film, which used to be considered the prerogative of the expert only, is now extensively used by keen amateurs.

This film is sensitive to red as well as yellow and, in conjunction with a filter, will give perfect colour rendering. A yellow pattern on a red ground will stand out as it does to the eye, whereas with an ordinary plate the pattern would be indistinguishable. Even without a filter, " pans " give remarkable colour values and on account of their speed are used by many people for snapshot work. Clouds are often recorded on these films without the use of a filter.

" Pans " must be developed in total darkness, or else de-sensitised first. The former process is made simple for the veriest tyro by the use of a tank. By this method there is no danger whatever of fog, and results are uniform. If films are sent to a dealer to develop they should be plainly marked " Panchromatic."

Both ortho and panchromatic films are especially useful in the evenings ; their great sensitivity to yellow allowing the yellow light to register in a way impossible to the ordinary film.

The three examples on this page should show the different effect obtained by using an ordinary, ortho and ortho with a filter. The daffodils were arranged in a bright blue vase against a background made by a sheet of the dark blue paper used by florists for wrapping flowers. The flowers stood out vividly against the deep blue background. In A, taken on an ordinary plate, they are recorded as black against a white background, the vase being shown very pale.

In B an orthochromatic plate was used but no filter. Here the colour rendering is much more correct, though the yellow is still too dark, especially the centres of the daffodils. There is a touch of colour in the blue paper but the vase is the same tone as in A.

In C the same plate was used but with the addition of a " three times " filter, and here we see the daffodils as pale as they appear to the eye, with a rich colour in the background and the vase the right tone.

Orthochromatic and panchromatic films are invaluable for portraiture, recording the flesh tints naturally, while freckles, which on a plate appear as black spots, are less obtrusive.

A Sky Filter

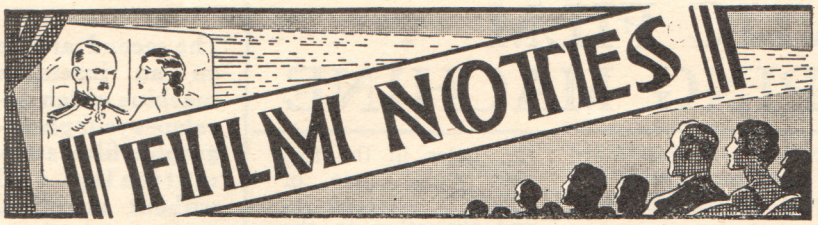
A useful form of filter for outdoor work is known as a " graduated sky filter." This is a square of glass, clear at the bottom and gradually becoming a deeper and deeper yellow towards the top. If this is adjusted so that the clear glass covers the landscape part and the yellow the sky, clouds will be shown against a blue sky on the negative and will print out without local shading.

The yellow does not hold back light from the foreground so no increase in exposure is needed. With a camera which has a focussing screen it is easy to adjust the filter to the skyline, but with the usual small view finder type of camera a little experimenting will probably be needed to find the exact position. This is an invaluable gadget for the photographer who realises how the addition of a good sky can make a picture.

Result of August Competition

THE number of entries for this month's competition was much below the average, showing that our readers have by no means grasped the pictorial possibilities of the subject. In the Junior Section no prize has been awarded, owing to the low standard of the entries. In the Senior Section, however, the prize winning pictures were exceptionally good and an extra prize has been given.

Miss B. Whitcombe of Kateshill House, Bewdley, Worcs., is first, and is to be congratulated on a charming picture, the group being delightfully placed and quite unselfconscious. H. E. Phelps o :122 Roseberry Gardens, Green Lanes, Harringay, N.4, well deserved the 2nd prize which he took particular pains and went to a great deal of trouble to get. H. Lethridge of Athlumney, Navan, Co. Meath, Ireland, wins 3rd with an unusual and well composed picture of what may appear an ordinary subject.



Round the Studios with our own representative "The Cinefan"

WELL, chaps, I think the most outstanding feature of the summer season has been the amazing number of American stars who have journeyed to this country to make pictures. Not just small-part players, but stars of the first magnitude, such as Madge Evans, Richard Dix, Bela Lugosi, Walter Huston, Noah Beery, Loretta Young, Helen Vinson, Fay Wray, C. Aubrey Smith, George Arliss, and, of course, Douglas Fairbanks, junior.

Great Actor's Unusual Role

GEORGE Arliss, incidentally, is playing a most unusual part. He has deserted the fine clothes and perfect manners that are usually so closely associated with his superb acting, and now, if you visited the Gaumont-British studios at Shepherds Bush, you would find him stalking around in the most atrocious tramp's "clobber" for his leading role in "The Guv'nor."

And who do you think he has selected to co-star with him as his fellow-tramp? Gene Gerrard, that genius of musical comedy and film farce, who regards the privilege of playing his first "straight" role with Mr. Arliss as a signal honour. Well done, Gene!

An Exciting New Picture

I FEEL sure you will like "King of the Damned," just completed by Gaumont-British, for this highly exciting melodrama of convict life stars, two exceptionally fine characters, Conrad Veidt and Noah Beery.

Nine weeks in the making, one-third of this period was spent in and around a giant open-air prison set specially erected at Northolt, and it was here that those working on the film received one of the greatest thrills of their lives during the closing stages of production.

A scene had been reached when a seaplane flies over the island penal settlement and surprises the mutinous convicts who have just rebelled and conquered the guards and authorities of the prison camp.

The machine to be used was a giant twin-engined Saunders-Rowe amphibian, the "Saro Cloud," piloted by Captain Ash.

Batteries of cameras were mounted on 30ft. high steel platforms to command the scene whilst down in the square of the huge prison settlement Noah Beery and his hundreds of fellow rebels engaged themselves in looting the place.

An air of expectancy hung over the film-makers and the cameramen stood by their machines. Eagerly they watched the sky for Captain Ash in the "Saro Cloud." Suddenly he was sighted and the command rang out for the cameras to whir into action. The distant dot against the clouds became in a second a hurtling mass of giant aeroplane. An enormous roaring of engines filled the sky and then travelling between 80 and 100 m.p.h. the huge seaplane came thundering over the rooftops and walls of the penal settlement.

Gordon Parry, Assistant Director to Walter Forde, excitedly described to me the thrill of that moment.

"I was standing 30 feet up on one of the camera scaffolds," he said, "and had given the word for the cameras to commence shooting. We had given Captain Ash his instructions and wondered whether he would find any difficulty in handling his 'plane at such a low altitude. Suddenly we sighted the 'Saro Cloud' and the next moment it was rushing down out of the sky on to the settlement.

Our excitement turned dramatically to absolute horror for the 'plane was travelling at a terrific speed only 30 feet from the ground and coming straight for our camera scaffold!

Just when everything seemed to have dried up inside me and the enormous body of the 'plane within 5 yards of me as I crouched on the steel framework, Captain Ash juggled with his controls and the 'plane soared up like a rocket above my head!

From the camera viewpoint the scene was wonderfully vivid, but for me the horror of that moment is something I don't want repeated in a hurry!"

This, of course, is only one of the many excitements which come along, but it all has to be taken as part of the day's work.

Two character studies—Gordon Harker and Robertson Hare

AUTOMATIC FILM DEVELOPING MACHINE

The second article on an ingenious machine which develops your photographic film automatically and without attention.

THE previous article dealt with the building of this novel automatic developing device and we had so far completed the constructional part.

The cord which is attached to the cork in the outlet pipe in J (Fig. 15) is the same cord as the one that emerges from L (Fig. 14) and passes round a pulley R10 to be attached to another cord which connects Q and D.

Now for the operation when you want to use the box to develop a film. First of all stand the machine with its front towards a window. Then set the wire in the glass bottomed tray as shown in Fig. 17. Get eight self-toning papers for No. 2 Brownie snaps and attach them to the brown paper as described in Fig. 16.

Obtain a piece of strong wire and bend it as shown in Fig. 9, tie a piece of string to the loop and thread the string through the hole in the glass-bottomed tray and again through the string hole in the casing. Take the spool of film to be developed and fix it to the wire (Fig. 18).

the holes in the two bent plates (one of which is attached A3 and the other to the casing) and also as described in the sketch.

Hang the other flap A2 (by means of the bent piece of tin) on another wooden pin which is inserted through the holes in the two bent plates attached to A1.

Free the paper at E1 from the clip, pull it till it stops and fix it again to the clip. Then pull the string (Fig. 15) as far as it will go so the spool is dragged (unwinding itself as it goes) along the glass bottomed tray, under the wire (Fig. 17) to E (Fig. 4)

Now pull the wooden handle, shown in Fig. 17, so the wire is wrenched out of the clips and cuts through the film and paper like a cheese cutter. Release the paper from the clip and withdraw it entirely from the slot E1.

Mix 1lb. of hypo with 2 pints of water and pour

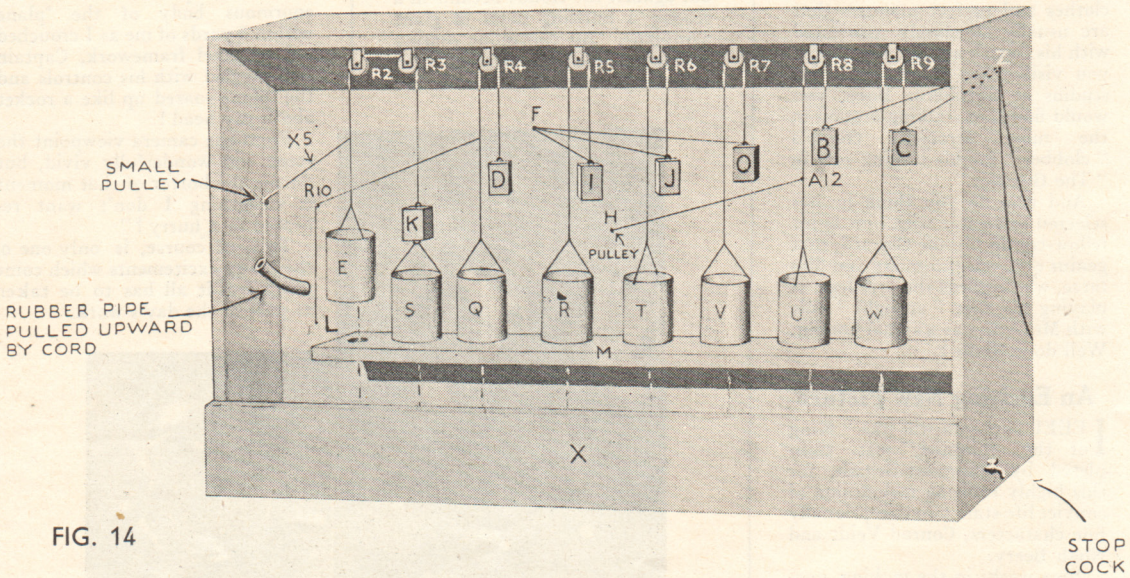


FIG. 14

Unroll the paper a few inches and thread it through the $\frac{1}{8}$in. space between X2 and B (Fig. 4) and again through the slot E1 (Fig. 1). Push the spool well under X2 (Fig. 4) and fix the paper to the clip (Fig. 12).

An ordinary bent wire paper holder fixed in the position shown will act quite well as a clip.

Now put the front cover on the machine by inserting A1 (Fig. 11) in the front of the casing and fixing it there by giving the half buttons a twist (Fig. 12). Close the hinged flap A3, as shown in the sketch, by inserting a wooden pin through it into the hole K1 (See Fig. 12). Then pour 2 pints of water each into the holes K2 and K3. Fill all the cans with water (Fig. 14) and release the hooks which hold them to shelf M. Lastly mix one packet of developer with 2 pints of water and pour it into the pipe N (Fig. 15).

Briefly the actions which take place inside the machine are as follows :

The can S is the first to empty and E being heavier than the weight K descends, the cord X5 becomes slack and the rubber pipe falls to a horizontal position, thereby allowing the developer to

Automatic Developer—(*continued*)

flow out of the glass-bottomed tray into the trough at X.

R is timed to empty almost immediately and the weight I in descending pulls the cork from the middle outlet pipe in E (Fig. 15) thereby releasing some water which rinses the film.

the now developed and fixed film. Eight hours later when the film has dried the weight B descends and pulls the wooden pin out of the hole at H(and consequently free from the cord which had been wound round it) and simultaneously removes the pin which holds A3 closed (see Fig. 12).

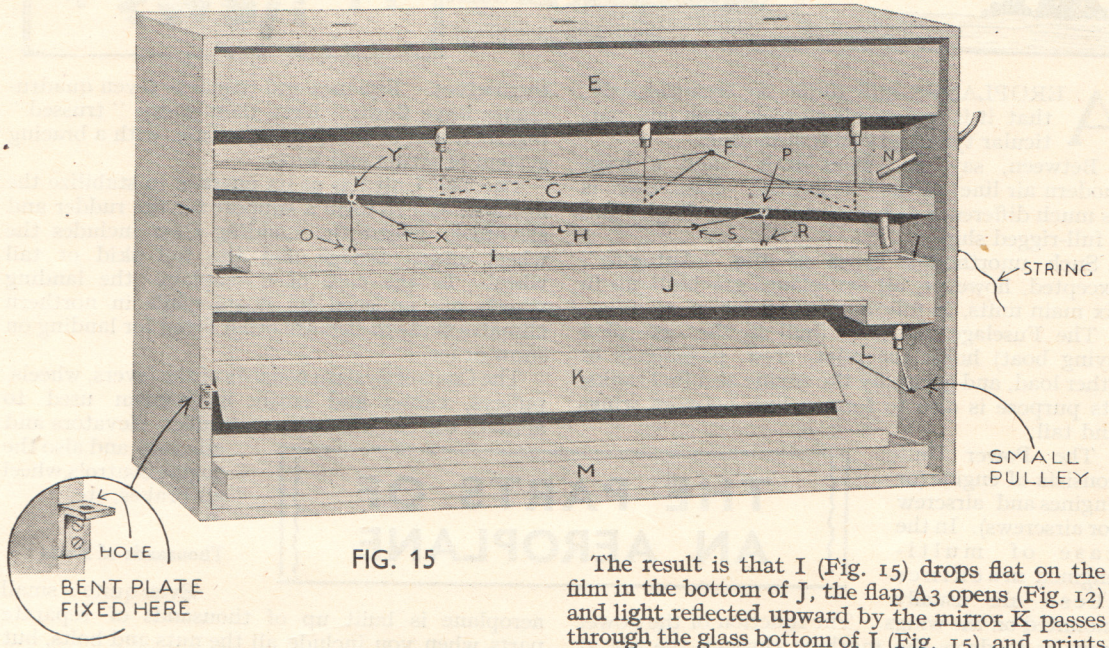


FIG. 15

Meanwhile the can E has become light enough to allow the weight K to descend and the rubber pipe is jerked up again. T then empties and J in descending pulls the cork out of the left hand outlet pipe in E (Fig. 15) thereby allowing the fixer to flow into the glass bottomed tray.

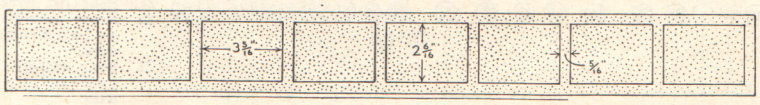
By the time the film has been fixed, the weight D descends and pulls the cork from the outlet pipe in J (Fig. 15) and the fixer flows into the tray M.

The result is that I (Fig. 15) drops flat on the film in the bottom of J, the flap A3 opens (Fig. 12) and light reflected upward by the mirror K passes through the glass bottom of J (Fig. 15) and prints the self-toning papers which are now pressed against the negative film as if they were in a printing frame.

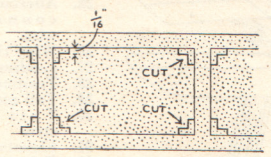
When the time required for the printing process has expired, A2 descends and covers the hole X4 (see Fig. 11) thereby preventing the self-toning papers from becoming over-printed.

It is now quite safe to open the front of the machine and remove the photographs which should be put for a minute or two in tray M to be fixed.

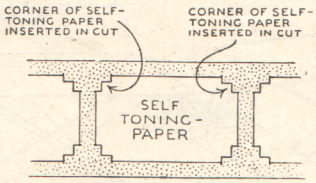
To prevent the weights falling further than necessary attach each one by a "safety" cord of suitable length to the roof of the casing. Light may



1. DRAW ON THE BROWN PAPER EIGHT OBLONGS IN PENCIL



2 MAKE A CUT WITH A PENKNIFE IN EVERY CORNER OF EACH OBLONG AS SHOWN ABOVE



3. ATTACH THE SELF-TONING PAPERS TO THE BROWN PAPER BY INSERTING THE CORNERS INTO THE CUTS

FIG. 16

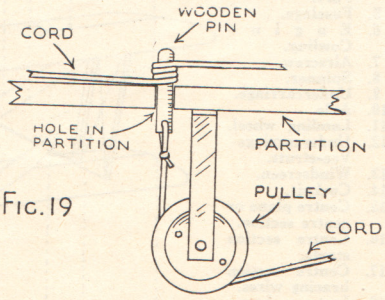
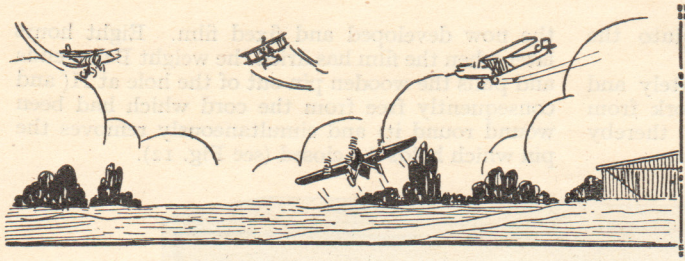


FIG. 19

Immediately afterwards the weight O descends and pulls the cork from the right-hand outlet pipe in E, thereby releasing the water which rinses

be prevented from getting into the machine by covering all slots, etc., with small pieces of loose hanging black cloth.



Flying Notes & News

THE PARTS OF AN AEROPLANE

AEROPLANES still differ so tremendously, that it is impossible to pick upon one particular type and call it standard.

Between, say, a "Puss-Moth" and a huge modern air liner of the "Hannibal" class, there is as much difference as between a sailing dinghy and a full-rigged ship.

Such unorthodox types as the "Autogiro" excepted, however, all aeroplanes are built up in six main units, as follows :

The Fuselage, or body (hull in the case of a flying boat) holds the pilot, crew, passengers or other load, and generally the engine and fuel tanks. Its purpose is also to form a link between wings and tail.

The Power Unit consists of engine (or engines and airscrew (or airscrews). In the case of multi-engined machines these are usually mounted on the wings. The function of the power unit, is to drive the machine through the air at sufficient speed to obtain lift from the wings, and to get the machine from A to B.

The Wing Unit holds the weight of the whole machine in the air by virtue of its aerodynamic properties, as explained in a previous article. When the wing system is simple, as in the case of a cantilever monoplane, it consists purely of wings, or aerofoils, strong and deep enough to support themselves. Biplanes and triplanes (even quadruplanes have flown !) have their wings "trussed" together, and to the main structure, with a bracing system of struts and wires.

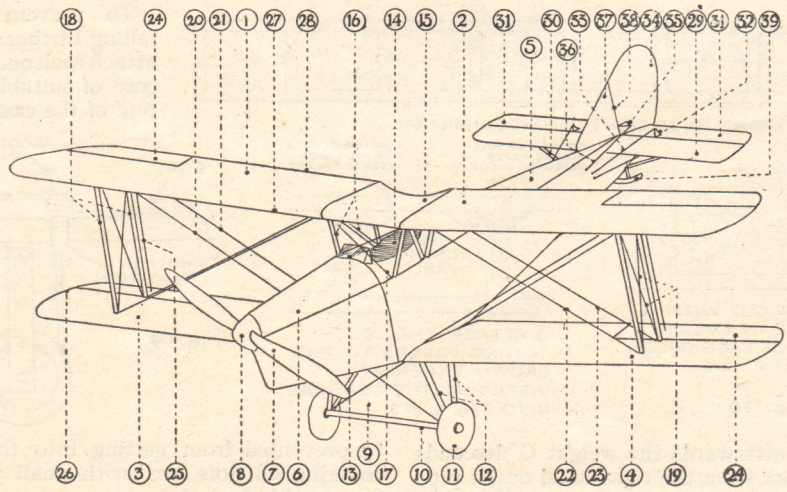
The Tail Unit has as its purpose to stabilize the machine and to form a support for the rudder and elevators, whilst the Landing Gear includes the wheel under-carriage and the tail skid or tail wheel. In the case of a seaplane, the landing wheels are replaced by floats while in northern climates skids or skis are often fitted for landing on snow or ice.

The Control System consists of the levers, wheels, pulleys, cables and entire mechanism used to actuate the control surfaces (rudder, elevators and ailerons) and also the engine controls, wheel air brakes, etc.

Thousands of Parts

Even quite a small aeroplane is built up of thousands of separate parts when you include all the nuts and bolts, but the principal external parts of an average machine are easily recognisable. The accompanying illustration (Fig. 1) shows a typical small biplane.

In this class are the well-known "Moth," 'Avian" and "Spartan," as well as larger types such as the "Fury" and "Hart," and many historic fighting machines. Possibly more machines of this class have been built than of any



1. Top Wing—Starboard.
2. Top Wing—Port.
3. Bottom Wing—Staboard
4. Bottom Wing—Port.
5. Fuselage.
6. Engine Cowling.
7. Airscrew.
8. Spinner.
9. Undercarriage.
10. Axle.
11. Landing wheel.
12. Undercarriage Vee-struts.
13. Windscreen.
14. Cockpit.
15. Centre plane or centre section.
16. Centre section struts.
17. Centre section bracing wires.
18. Interplane struts.
19. Incidence wires.
20. Front lift wire.
21. Rear lift wire.
22. Front anti-lift, or landing, wire.
23. Rear anti-lift, or landing, wire.
24. Ailerons.
25. Aileron interconnecting wire.
26. Wing tip.
27. Leading edge.
28. Trailing edge.
29. Tail plane.
30. Tail plane strut.
31. Elevator.
32. Elevator lever.
33. Elevator control cable.
34. Rudder.
35. Rudder lever.
36. Rudder control cable.
37. Vertical fin.
38. Fin-post or Stern-post.
39. Tail Skid.

Fig. 1.—A detailed diagram with parts plainly numbered

Parts of an Aeroplane—(*continued*)

other, and we may therefore consider it as nearly "standard" as any.

The wings themselves (Fig. 2) are usually built up of a framework consisting of two lateral members (of wood or metal) known as spars and a number of ribs, about a foot or more apart, often built up in a sort of lattice structure as shown in

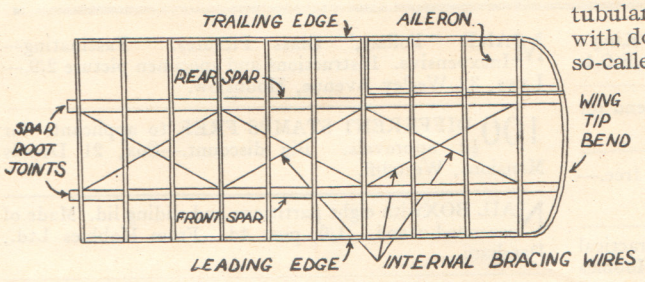


Fig. 2.—The framework of the wing

Fig. 3. These ribs are shaped to the desired aerofoil section of the wing.

Leading edge, trailing edge and wing tip bend are light members bounding the structure.

The whole wing is covered with linen fabric, stretched drum-tight with several coats of dope and paint. In some cases, especially certain cantilever monoplanes, the wing is covered with plywood or thin corrugated metal sheeting.

Tail plane, elevators and aileron are built up in a similar but less complicated manner.

How the Fuselage is Made

Fuselage structures differ, and the older system of a box-like skeleton framework of wooden or tubular members braced with wires, and covered with doped fabric, is gradually giving place to the so-called semi-monocoque type.

This usually consists of a frame of four longerons or longitudinal members held together by light formers or crossframes

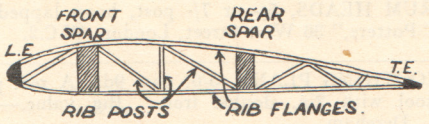


Fig. 3.—A section of wing showing rib

and the whole boxed completely in with a plywood "skin." This has the advantage of strength and simplicity, and leaves ample cabin space inside.

Braced structures, however, remain popular with designers of fighters, on account of their ease of maintenance and repair.

HOBBIES LEAGUE CORRESPONDENCE CLUB

These Members of Hobbies League would like to get in touch with other readers and so form pen friendships which will undoubtedly prove interesting to all. In this way, one has a wide circle of friends and increased knowledge in people and places, not only in one's own country, but all over the world. Members should write direct to the addresses given, stating their full address and age, adding any hobbies in which they are interested. Hundreds of members have already taken advantage of this Correspondence Club in this way and others who wish to do so should notify the Registrar with the necessary particulars.

NAME	ADDRESS	WANTS FRIENDS	INTERESTS, Etc.
E. Teskey-King.	*105 St. Paul Street, Hull, Yorks.*	*Anywhere.*	*Stamps.*
Khoo Ewe Boon.	*41 Market Street, Telok Anson, Perak, F.M.S.*	*Anywhere.*	*Stamps, Snapshots.*
B. Tadman.	*59 Vaughan Road, Romford Rd., Stratford, E.15.*	*Brit. Colonies, Siam, Spain, Hungary.*	*Stamps.*
E. E. Cave.	*42 Ward's End, Loughborough, Leics.*	*S. Africa, Australia (16 yrs.).*	*Fretwork, Swimming, Stamps.*
J. Sayers.	*108 Main Rd., Parow, S. Africa.*	*India, America, The East, Europe.*	*Stamps, Fretwork.*
G. Giorgis.	*c/o Italcable, Via Calabria 46, Rome, Italy.*	*Anywhere.*	*Exchange Designs and Stamps.*
Jack Nicol.	*30 Peel Street, Mornington, Dunedin, New Zealand.*	*England, India (15-16 yrs.).*	*Stamps.*
Kuok Hock Khee.	*67 Jalan Tan Hock Nee, Johore Bahru, Johore, Malaya.*	*England, Canada.*	*Stamps, Swimming.*
F. Guest.	*The Bombay Scottish Orphanage, Cadel Rd., Mahim, Bombay 16, India.*	*England, Australia, N. America.*	*Fretwork, Carpentry, Am. Electricity.*
M. C. Qumer.	*Teacher, Urdu School, Malegaon City, Nasik, India.*	*Anywhere.*	*Anything.*
M. S. Ahmed.	*843B Gaylang Alsagoff Est., Singapore, S.S.*	*Anywhere.*	*Matchbox and Milk Cover Collecting, Photography, Stamps.*
C. S. Gemmil.	*600 Sachapir St., Poona G.I.P. Rly., India.*	*Anywhere.*	*Cinema Films, Physical Culture, Fretwork.*
T. B. S. Baillie.	*138 Linacre Lane, Liverpool, 20.*	*Anywhere.*	*Interested in social life in America, Canada, China, Japan.*
N. Tan.	*240 Tranquerah, Malacca, S.S.*	*British Isles and anywhere.*	*Anything.*
Miss Gwen Medhurst.	*12 Cornwallis Road, Maidstone, Kent.*	*Anywhere except Brit. Isles. 15-16 years.*	*Anything.*
J. Skeffington.	*Market Square, Dungannon, Co. Tyrone.*	*Egypt, China, U.S.A.*	*Stamps, Drawing, Chemistry, Autographs.*

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS

The small "to sell" or "wanted" announcements appearing below are accepted from readers who want to sell anything except fretwork goods, or from usual advertisers of bargains of interest. The advertisements are inserted at the rate of 2d. per word. Name and address are counted, but initials or groups, such as E.P.S. or £1/11/6 are accepted as one word. Postal Orders and Stamps must accompany the order. We cannot guarantee any date for these to appear, but they will be inserted in the earliest issue.

PATENTING INVENTIONS. Advice free.—King's Patent Agency Ltd., 146H Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4.

DOLL'S HOUSE PAPERS, from 1½d. sheet. Send for list.—Hobbies Ltd., Dereham.

DRUM HEADS, 5/- or 7/- post, hoop lapped free.—"Potters," 36 West Street, London, W.C.2.

SMOOTHING PLANE, 5/6, post 9d. A real practical tool with 2in. double iron. Big value.—Hobbies Ltd., Dereham.

VACANCIES FOR 750 BOYS. The ROYAL AIR FORCE requires 750 boys of good education (who must have attained age of 15 and be under 17 years on 1st January, 1936) for training as aircraft apprentices in skilled trades. No experience required. Good training, pay and prospects. Examination at local centres. Particulars from Royal Air Force (Dept. H.O.) Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.

DOWELLING, ⅛in. to 1in. from 1d. per 3ft. length.—Hobbies Ltd., Dereham.

MAKE "Foilart," Glass Pictures. Fascinating—Inexpensive. Instructions and specimen picture 2/9.—Laws, 32 Wesley Avenue, Hounslow.

100 DIFFERENT STAMPS FREE to applicants for ½d. approvals. Big discount.—Cox, 21 Dennis Mansions, Westcliff.

NAIL BOX with eight partitions and sliding lid. Made of seasoned wood. 1/6, post 4d.—From Hobbies Ltd., Dereham.

MOVIES AT HOME. How to make your own Cinema Projector. Particulars free.—Moviescope (H), Pear Tree Green, Doddinghurst, Essex.

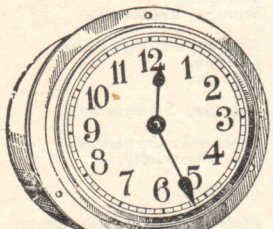
FRETWORK DRILLS from 8d., complete with extra drill points. All metal construction.—Hobbies Ltd., Dereham.

STAMPS FREE. Twenty unused Colonials, "Neurope." G. H. Barnett, Limington, Somerset.

A TIE PRESS doubles the life of your ties! Make your own for 1/3, post 6d. From Hobbies Ltd., Dereham.

NOTICE.—Our Deposit System is probably of use to those desirous of seeing the goods before they buy. The would-be Buyer sends us his money and we write the Advertiser and give him the address of the person who wishes to buy. The goods are sent by the Advertiser to the Buyer on approval and when the purchaser gives us his consent we will forward the money to the Advertiser in payment of the goods which the purchaser will keep. In addition to the value of the goods, a Deposit Fee of 1/- must be enclosed to cover cost of our correspondence. Each party in the transaction will pay carriage one way. We cannot accept goods for exchange, nor any money for goods valued less than 5/-. All money should be sent by Registered Letter, but we cannot be responsible for any damage or loss incurred. All letters to be addressed to the Advertisment Manager, Hobbies Ltd., Dereham, Norfolk.

CLOCK Movements



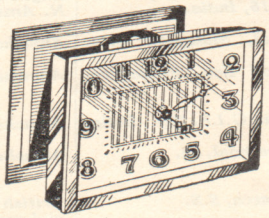
ROUND FACE.
With 2½in. barrel.

No. 5502,	30-hour.	**5/-**
No. 5506.	30-hour.	**3/6**
No. 5511.	8-day.	**21/-**
	With 3 in. barrel.	
No. 5503A.	30-hour	**6/9**
No. 5504A.	8-day	**12/6**

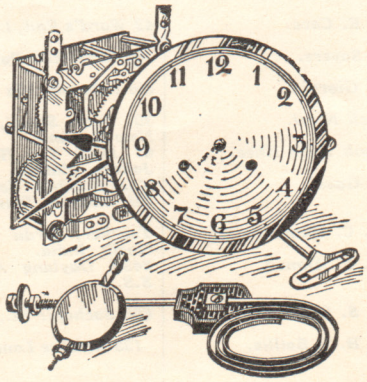
Postage 4d. extra.

HOBBIES LTD., DEREHAM

Although intended for the many clock designs published by Hobbies, these movements may be used in any clock design the handyman may have in mind. They are timepieces on which you can depend and are offered at extremely low prices.

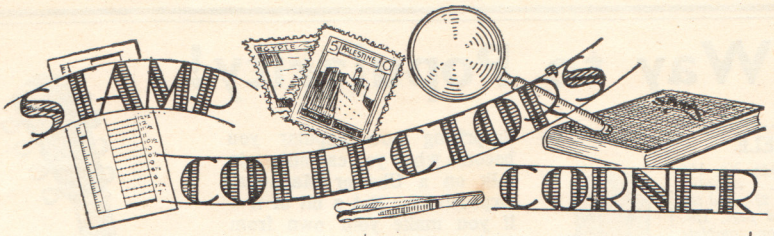


SQUARE FACE.
No. 5513. The NEW Square-face Clock so popular to-day. 30-hour movement. Price 6/6
Postage 4d. (Foreign).



No. 5512. A British-made 8-day strike on good pendulum movement. It has a 6-in. dial and convex glass. This is the movement used for our Grandmother Clock No. 1945. It costs only 21/-

Postage 9d.



MORE CATALOGUE TERMS EXPLAINED

SOME articles appeared in these pages earlier in the year giving simple explanations of some of the terms one comes across in a Stamp Catalogue. If you have not read them, the back copies can still be obtained, price 3d., post free. This week we give another chapter in the same series which will no doubt be just as interesting.

Readers of these pages should by now have a very good idea of the various expressions which are used in a catalogue, or in a book on philately. Obviously unless these terms are understood it will be impossible to grasp what the author of the book wishes to convey.

The word " spandrel " may have to be used when describing a design. If so, then it will refer to the space between the central oval and the rectangular edge of the stamp. In the case of the Indian stamp shown the oval contains the portrait of H.M. George V, and as an oval cannot fill a rectangular stamp a word is necessary to indicate the remaining portion. " Spandrel " is that word.

A "Spandrel."

Possibly the word " Seebeck " has been encountered. This term is used to indicate those speculative issues which some countries introduced, not for postal purposes, but in order to add to the revenue of the country at the expense of stamp collectors. The Central and the South American Countries issued many stamps which would come under this category, and most of them were printed by the Hamilton Bank Note Company.

A "Seebeck" Stamp.

The late Mr. N. F. Seebeck was the principal of this company and that is how these stamps have become known as " Seebecks." The specimen illustrated was issued by Honduras in 1891.

Salvador also had stamps from the same source under a contract, and one clause gave the contractors the right to " use the plates to make such *Reprints* as the engraving company may want to sell again to stamp dealers and collectors." Hence the number of reprints of these stamps which are on the market.

Readers when buying the stamps should make sure that they come from a firm which is prepared to guarantee that the stamps sold are genuine ones and not reprints.

On most of the Turkish stamps appears a curious design, shown clearly in the centre of the Turkish stamp illustrated. In fact most collectors when they first start the hobby use this design as a means of identifying Turkish stamps. It is called a " Toughra " and is the sign manual or paraph of the Sultan. A paraph was illustrated and described in connection with stamps from Cuba for use in Porto Rico in these pages on March 9th.

The Turkish Curio.

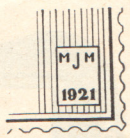
For a number of years the stamps of Great Britain were used in the British Possessions and other places abroad. Not only British stamps but also those of other countries were used in their possessions, and such stamps are referred to as " Used Abroad."

The specimen illustrated is one of the British stamps issued in 1881 which was used in Malta. This is known by looking at the postmark, which, as can be seen, is ' A 25 ' This was the postmark which was in use in Malta. ' A26 ' for instance was used in Gibraltar, but as there are something like seventy odd different postmarks denoting that the stamp came from abroad it is obviously impossible to give a list of these here.

With "A25" overprint.

" Secret Marks." On some stamps readers will notice that there are small indications such as initials or some curious device which do not belong to the design, or at least which could have been left out without in any way impairing the look of the stamp. These have been put into the design by the artist, engraver or printer to enable them to recognise their own work.

For instance the stamps of Iraq 1923-25 were designed by Miss Edith Cheesman and Miss M. J. Maynard and somewhere in the designs will be seen the initials of one of these two ladies. The three Annas illustrated has a very small tablet in the extreme bottom right hand corner, and in this will be found the initials M.J.M. with the date 1921 underneath as shown in the enlarged drawing herewith.



The designer's initials found on some stamps.

The looking for such indications is an interesting way of spending an odd half an hour with the stamp album.

Some real bargains in stamps are seen in our advertisements. Be sure to read them

Play Your Way to Popularity!

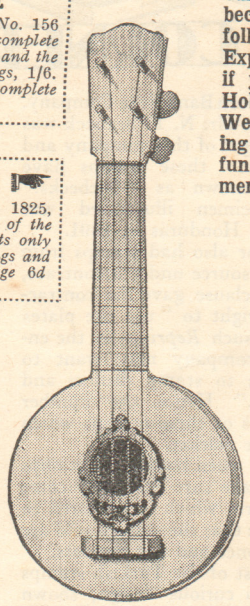
UKULELE

Made from Design No. 156 Special, price 6d. A complete parcel of wood is 2/-, and the set of strings and pegs, 1/6. Postage is 6d. on complete parcel.

UKULELE

From Design No. 1825, price 4d. The whole of the wood for all parts costs only 2/9, with a set of strings and pegs for 1/6. Postage 6d

You can buy these designs and materials from any Hobbies Branch or Agent. Or order by post from Hobbies Limited, Dereham, Norfolk.



Surprising how popular you become when you can entertain folk on a Uke or Mandolin. Expensive? Not a bit of it—if you make your own from Hobbies Designs and materials. We have handbooks, too, teaching you how to play. It's great fun making your own instrument.

MANDOLIN

A real playing instrument. Design No. 1883 costs 4d. only. A special parcel of wood, with neck ready shaped, for all parts, is 4/- (postage 6d.) The strings, keys, plectrum, etc., cost 3/6, postage 3d. A complete parcel is sent 8/-, post paid.

CRAMPS for WOODWORKERS

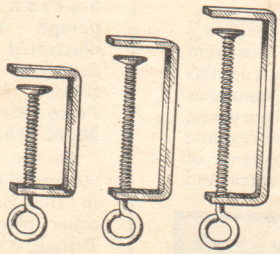
These cramps are specially designed and made for the amateur. Being Hobbies own make, they are strong, reliable and well finished. A selection of them is necessary to any woodworker or fretworker, whilst they also come in useful on a hundred and one occasions for odd jobs about the house.

LIGHT STEEL CRAMPS

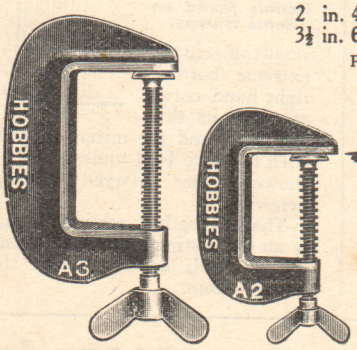
These are made from light steel, and quite cheap. The screw is clean cut and accurate. This is the cramp to use in holding small work flat in gluing or fixing.

2 in. 4d. 2½ in. 5d.
3½ in. 6d. 4½ in. 8d.

Postage extra.



ALL OTHER TOOLS FOR THE AMATEUR ARE ALSO SUPPLIED BY HOBBIES LTD. FREE LISTS ON APPLICATION.



THE "A" CRAMPS

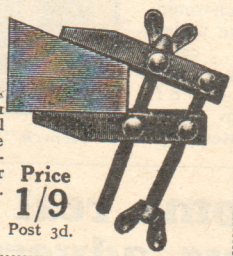
A strong and heavier type of cramp which will not give under any pressure. They are of light cast metal, finished with polished surface and fitted with a square thread screw.

A2 - 2 in. jaw - 1/-
A3 - 3 in. „ - 1/3
A4 - 4 in. „ - 1/8

Call at Hobbies Branches in London, Glasgow, Manchester, Birmingham, Sheffield, Leeds, Southampton, Brighton. Also obtainable through your local ironmonger or by post from Hobbies Ltd., Dereham, Norfolk.

Parallel Cramp

For holding work having two irregular surfaces. A novel and effective little cramp with universal movement, for any job up to 1½ins. square.



Price 1/9
Post 3d.

HOBBIES

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES. LTD.

Below are the addresses where Hobbies goods can be purchased. In addition, all leading stores and ironmongers stock or can obtain your requirements in fretwork and woodwork, designs, wood, turned legs, moulding, polish, wireless accessories, etc., etc.

HOBBIES OWN BRANCHES—

LONDON – – – 16 NEW OXFORD STREET, W.C.1.
LONDON – – – – – – 147 BISHOPSGATE, E.C.
LONDON – – – – 83 NEWINGTON BUTTS, S.E.11.
GLASGOW – – – – – – – 326 ARGYLE STREET.
MANCHESTER – – – – – – 8 PICCADILLY.
BIRMINGHAM – – – – – – 9a HIGH STREET.
SHEFFIELD – – – – – 4 ST. PAUL'S PARADE.
LEEDS – – – – 10 QUEEN VICTORIA STREET.
SOUTHAMPTON – – – 25 BERNARD STREET.
BRIGHTON – – – – – – – 68 LONDON ROAD.
CANADA
54 WELLINGTON STREET WEST, TORONTO.

HOBBIES AGENCIES—

Aberdeen.—Jas. Mutch, Ltd., 47 Broad Street; **Blackburn.**—Mr. H. Mercer, 68 Darwen Street; **Bradford.**—Messrs. T. Underwood & Co., 13 and 15 Manchester Road; **Cambridge.**—Mr. H. S. Driver, 28 Hills Road; **Canterbury.**—Mr. T. D. Goodman, 33 Burgate Street and 16 St. George's Street; **Cardiff.**—J. Halls (Tools) Ltd., 31 Morgan Arcade; **Croydon.**—L. H. Turtle, Ltd., 6 Crown Hill; **Dover.**—Mr. E. F. Bockham, Queen's Gardens; **Dublin.**—Mr. J. J. McQuillan, 36 Capel Street; **Dundee.**—Phins Ltd., 45 Murray Gate; **Folkestone.**—Mr. W. Allsworth, 16 & 18 Guildhall Street; **Hastings.**—Mr. W. H. Mozley, 4 York Buildings; **Hull.**—Mr. O. F. Walker, 29/31 George Street; **Leicester.**—Mr. Frank Berry, 3 Loseby Lane; **Liverpool.**—Mr. C. Lucas, 17 Houghton Street; **London.**—Messrs. H. Osman, 166 Aldersgate Street, E.C.; **Newport Mon.**—J. Halls (Tools) Ltd., 81 High Street; **Reading.**—Mr. W. J. Sargent, 44 West Street; **Swansea.**—J. Halls (Tools) Ltd., 8 Gower Street; **Wigan.**—Mr. Thos. J. S. Clephan, 24 Standishgate; **York.**—Messrs. J. H. Shouksmith & Sons, 132 Micklegate.

HEAD OFFICE AND WORKS:

DEREHAM, NORFOLK

GENERAL NOTICES.

EDITORIAL.

All Editorial matter should be sent to The Editor, Hobbies Weekly, Dereham, Norfolk. If enclosed with orders or other matter for Hobbies Ltd., it should be written on a separate sheet of paper. Any matter requiring an answer must have a stamped addressed envelope enclosed.

DESIGN SHEETS.

The presentation Design Sheet is given only with current copies of Hobbies Weekly and not with back numbers. The designs, however, can be obtained separately, from Hobbies Ltd., price 4½d., post free, or 10d. in the case of double size sheets.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

All orders and letters respecting advertisements should be addressed either to the Advertisement Manager, Hobbies, Dereham, Norfolk or to 52 Bedford Street, Strand, London, W.C.2.

INDEXES AND BINDING CASES.

An Index for any volume is obtainable for 4½d. post free, and Binding Cases to take a complete set of 26 issues (making the volume) are supplied for 1/6, or sent post free for 1/8. The Cases are in red linen with gold blocked name on the front. The Azabook Binder to hold 24 copies which you can fix in yourself is 3/3 (3/6 post free) including two dozen fastening staples.

BACK COPIES.

Back copies are obtainable from the Editorial address given above or from the Publisher, price 2d. a copy, plus postage.

CONTRIBUTIONS.

The Editor is always pleased to consider suitable articles for these pages, which, if accepted, will be paid for at the usual rates. While every effort will be made to return unsuitable contributions (if stamps for that purpose are sent with them), the Editor does not accept any responsibility for their loss.

SUBSCRIPTION.

Hobbies will be forwarded by post to any part of the world at the following prepaid rates. Twelve months 13/-, six months 6/6, three months 3/3. Registered for transmission by Canadian Magazine Post.

EBONY POLISH FOR WOODWORK

If you want to get your wood coloured down to a handsome ebony, here are two easily-used stains specially made up for the amateur by Hobbies. One is a water stain applied with a brush and allowed to dry into the wood before fixing and polishing. The other is a special spirit polish which colours at the same time when rubbed on with a bob. Both bottles contain sufficient to do a large number of jobs.

WATER STAIN

Apply with a brush to get the wood a jet dull black.
8d. Per Bottle.

EBONY COLOUR POLISH

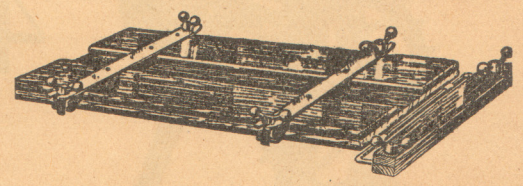
Rubbed into the wood it produces a handsome black polished surface after two coats are applied with a rag.
1/9 Per Bottle.

Call at any Hobbies agencies, or their own branches in London, Glasgow, Manchester, Birmingham, Sheffield, Leeds, Brighton, Southampton. Or by post (4d. extra) from

HOBBIES LTD., DEREHAM, NORFOLK

Don't Pay a Fancy Price *for a* TROUSER PRESS

Make one Yourself and Save!



It's dead easy with this parcel of materials. Comprising hardwood boards with moulded edges; all the necessary fittings plated and polished with rubber feet and screws. Note the efficient stretches at the end of the press.

10/-
Carr. Fwd.

Hobbies Ltd., Dereham and Branches

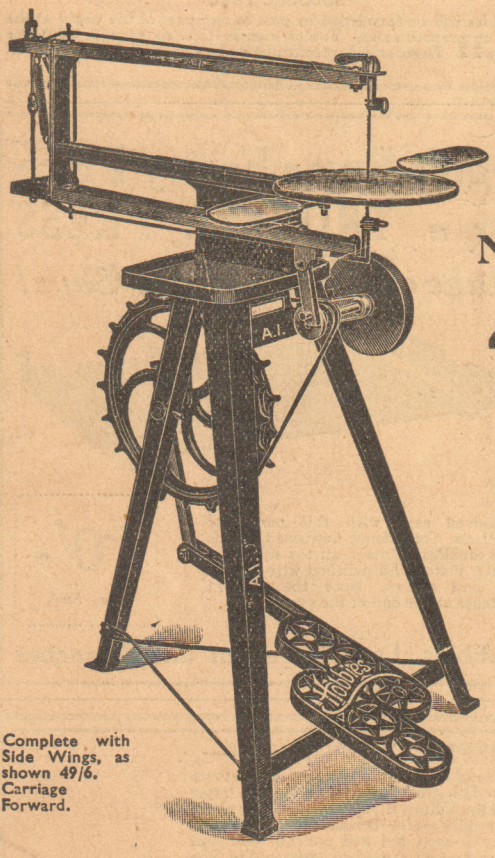
REPLY COUPON

One of these small Coupons and a stamp for 1½d. must be attached to your letter to the Editor, if you are enquiring about anything which demands an answer. Cut the Coupon out and put it in with your letter which should be addressed to The Editor, Hobbies Weekly, Dereham, Norfolk

Reduced Price!

Owing to the popularity and big demand we have been able to turn out these machines in larger numbers and so reduce the cost of production. This we are passing on to our customers by reducing the price of

HOBBIES AI MACHINE



Complete with Side Wings, as shown 49/6. Carriage Forward.

It is exactly the same as before advertised at 50/-

It is not mere chance that the A1 is so popular. Behind it is the manufacturing experience and inventive skill of a great factory. At the new reduced price of 45/- it is a masterpiece of value. Strong, heavily built, it will give years of faithful service. Many are still in use after 30 years! The A1 machine cuts wood up to 1 inch thick almost without effort. The table tilts for bevel cutting.

Think of the extra jobs you could handle with an A1..... the bigger output.....the bigger profit! If you prefer you can buy it on our easy payment plan. Let the A1 machine earn money while you pay for it.

NOW ONLY

45/-

Less Side Wings, carriage forward. You can buy the A1 from Hobbies branches, dealers, the principal stores, or you can order direct from Hobbies Limited, Dereham, Norfolk. Remember, Hobbies guarantee of satisfaction is behind every A1 machine.

Once You have tried an A1—nothing less Will Satisfy YOU!

Printed by BALDING & MANSELL, London and Wisbech, and Published for the Proprietors, HOBBIES LTD. by HORACE MARSHALL & SON LTD., Temple House, Tallis Street, E.C.4. Sole Agents for Australia and New Zealand: Gordon & Gotch (A'sia) Ltd. For South Africa: Central News Agency Ltd. Registered for Transmission by Canadian Magazine Post.